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Darwin
R.M.

THE
PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE:
CONTAINING A FULL
GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH POETRY,
CONFIRMED BY
SYLLOGISTICAL REASONING AND LOGICAL INDUCTION;
WITH
CORRECTIONS IN SYNTAX,
AND
COPIOUS EXAMPLES IN PROSODY.

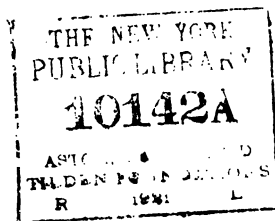
"He brought in a new way of arguing by *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experience."—*Baker*.

BY SOLOMON BARRETT, Jun.
Professor of Philology in the Albany City Grammar School, Stanwix Hall.

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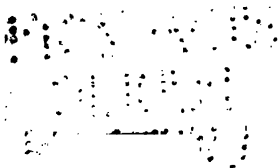
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PREFACE.

In compiling the theory of this work, I have constantly kept in view the capacity and understanding of those for whom it is principally intended, consequently I have written it in a *plain, familiar and easy style*; adapted to the understanding of the *minds* of the young, who are destined in a few years to become the sovereignty of this happy and enlightened country. Those highly cultivated, classical, and intellectual minds, who have passed through their juvenile studies, cannot have forgotten the difficulties that attended them in the acquisition of knowledge in the morning of life, when the attainment, of those principles of literature, which habit has now rendered familiar, was like scaling the clifted side of a mountain, or riving the gnarled oak. Neither can they forget that out of every *hundred students* who have commenced the study, not more than *five* have ever gone beyond the Parts of Speech, but have abandoned it in despair; and while it may be said of those five, that

“ With the *heart* of a *boy*,
He’s the *soul* of a *man*, ”

it certainly must be said of the ninety-five, that

“ With the *heart* of a *man*,
He has the *soul* of a *child*. ”

So difficult has it been to comprehend the simple truth, that “ *beings exist and act*, ” when veiled in the technical language of the monasteries of the dark ages, and monkish superstitions of the thirteenth century.

There are now extant, nearly one hundred works on the subject of Grammar; all of which are works of Theory, containing the elementary principles of language: but as I apprehend, most of them are defective in practice. The student has been informed, that Grammar is

"the art of *speaking and writing correctly*;" and with a view of becoming master of Elocution, he is required to spend years in committing rules and definitions to memory, and repeating to his teacher, the *jargon* and rosary of "*common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular*," "*irregular verb, active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular*;" and is then told that his knowledge of language is complete. But mark the result. The student of our common schools, after spending time enough to graduate from any well-regulated college, finds himself at the age of *twenty-seven*, surrounded by a thick cloud of grammatical ignorance, through which no rays of light can find their way to the darkness of his understanding, and illuminate the path of his future literary existence.

Indeed, so defective is his practical knowledge of the use of language, when applied to "*existing and active life*," that it becomes necessary for the student to tell you that he has studied grammar for some eight or ten years; as no one who had ever heard him deliver his thrilling orations, or read his spirit-kindling essays, would accuse him of looking into an English Grammar, from his wonderful knowledge of the "**ART of SPEAKING and WRITING correctly!**"

Now, reader! is this true, or is it fiction? If it be fiction, all that I can say, is:—that thirteen years practice, in my profession, in the different literary institutions of our country; and the personal instruction of more than fifteen thousand students, have only made me ignorant of the truth, in relation to the subject. Now, I would be *expressly understood* to say, that I find no fault with either *teachers* or students: the evil not originating with them,—but from the want of a *sufficient practice* in our Grammars, which this work is intended to supply.

Let a student commit all the rules of the best written Arithmetic, without ever seeing a slate, or being able to demonstrate one single rule in it; or commit the whole of Morse's Geography to memory, without knowing that such a thing as a globe, map, or atlas, is in existence;—**and you would place him on a footing with the student in**

English Grammar,—that is, after all his *Theory* those sciences would be involved in a *mystery*. But the moment you accompany your *Arithmetic* with *demonstrations*, your *Geography* with an *Atlas*, or your *Grammar* with its *Analysis*, or *practice*—from which the *Theory* is *inferred*; his mind at once becomes enlightened, and the truth breaks in upon him, with its irresistible force and beauty.

The following syllogisms, will serve as examples to the student, and should be carefully consulted, from time to time, during his progress through the Grammar; he should recollect that it is *reason* alone, which distinguishes *man* from the rest of the *animal* world, and that *he* who *cannot reason* is not far advanced in intellect above a *brute*: and that *he*, who *will not reason*, may thank himself for being the author of his own *ignorance*.

Again, a knowledge of the principles of reasoning, will guard you through life, from an innumerable multitude of *impositions*. You will not take the bare assertion of an other as *truth*, without some *evidence* of the *fact*. Neither will you have that *implicit faith* in the *writings* and *works* of others which *characterizes the vulgar*, and is the *peculiar province* of the *ignorant*: for the *human mind* always *fixes*, or *settles in truth*, as the needle does to the north: but *never can rest in error*.

TRUTH, is the actual and absolute existence and action of beings and things. Every particle of matter in a state of existence, forms a truth; consequently, language to be true, must describe such existence and action as it is.

In writing this work, I have endeavored to follow nature. Nature exists and acts uniformly. "The seasons change—the earth unfolds its fruits—the ocean rolls in its magnificence—the heavens display their constellated canopy." The lightnings flash, and thunders roll in an uniform manner. The existence or actions of these things are matters of fact in themselves, which impress and stamp the truth equally upon the minds of all men, in all ages, nations, and languages. Now, although God and nature exist and act, uniformly true in themselves, it is wonderful to see how their existence and

actions are perverted in language ; men forming a theory of their own, before whose shrine all beings must bend, and upon whose altar, existence, and action, or truth, must be sacrificed.

This method of parsing and reasoning is founded in truth, and when once the truth, or existence or non-existence of a thing is established and demonstrated, it is not necessary to examine any thing on the other side of the question, as all attempts to prove the *non-existence* of truth, must be fallacious and absurd ; hence it has long been an established rule of law, in all courts of justice throughout the civilized world, that a “negative, or non-existence of truth, cannot be proved,” because an *affirmative* sentence or *proposition* is one which affirms that some **BEING EXISTS OR ACTS**, and a *negative* proposition is one which asserts that some being or thing does *not exist*. Now as no person, place, or thing, can be in a state of *existence* and *non-existence* at the same time, therefore two propositions, or sentences, when one absolutely *denies* what the other *affirms*, never can be both true.

Affirmative—Barrett wrote this book.

Negative—Barrett did *not* write this book.

Affirmative—All beings exist.

Negative—There are beings which have *no* existence.

Now is it not plain that if these *affirmatives assert* the *truth*, that the *negatives* must be *false*, and vice versa. From these remarks you will readily discover that whenever you parse a word or sentence, and by a course of logical reasoning *demonstrate its truth*, it will not be in the power of any Philologist to *falsify your conclusions*. All errors originate by *forming conclusions*, without *comparisons*.

DIRECTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

The learner is solicited to *follow these directions* in studying the work, if he would render his own task *easy and delightful, otherwise I will not be responsible for his proficiency.*

For the 1st LESSON, commit *perfectly* pages 31 and 32.

LESSON 2. Commit rules 1, 8, 11 and 17, on page 120.

LESSON 3. Commence parsing on page 33; be careful to give the same reasons for parsing each word as are found on pages 31 and 32. Parse *the*, as it is parsed on page 32—say it *defines moon*, rule 8—parse *midnight* like *white* on page 32—belongs to *moon*, rule 8. Moon parsed like *paper*, page 32, feminine g. and nom. to smiles. *Serenely* an adverb, and qualifies *smiles*. *Smiles* is parsed like *is*, on page 32, only omit in the 2d line, the syllables *ir* and *not*. *O'er* is parsed like *by*, on page 32, it influences—*repose*. *Nature's* is parsed like *paper*, except fem. by a *figure of speech*—poss. governed by *repose*, rule 10. *Soft* is parsed like *white*, p. 32.—belongs to *repose*. *Repose* is parsed like *school*, p. 32, fill the blank with *o'er*, and recite rule 17. *No* and *low'ring* are parsed like *white*, p. 32. *Cloud* is parsed like *paper*, p. 32. *Obscures* is parsed like *regards*, p. 31. *Sky* is parsed like *lesson*, p. 31, &c. &c.

NOTE. This first lesson in parsing will be more troublesome than all the rest, but you must persevere until it becomes familiar, before you leave it, for you will find all the rest of the practice disposed of in a similar manner.

LESSON 4. Commit the Parts of Speech, and definitions on pages 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, and 40; the part to

be committed is the texts above the line on the head of the pages.

LESSON 5. Commit the texts on the verb, on the head of pages 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.

LESSON 6. Study the conjugation table, commencing on page 73; during the time the student is committing these lessons, he should regularly parse one page in a day, in the analysis. And when used in school the teacher will give out an evening lesson to the class in the Theory, to be recited in the morning,—and exercise the students during the day in parsing a page in the Practice, and he will find the students to become masters of the business of parsing, by the time they shall have committed the definitions of Etymology.

LESSON 7. Commence a regular review of Etymology, taking alternately one page of Theory, and one of Practice for a lesson, and you will find yourself rapidly advancing in the study.

LESSON 8. Syntax should be studied *not* for the purpose of *learning to parse*, but for the purpose of *speaking correctly*; therefore you should not *commence* in Syntax before you are *familiar* with the *principles* of *Etymology*, and able to parse any word with *ease*, *accuracy*, and *facility*; you should then, *and not till' then*, commence in Syntax. Commit the rule and then examine all those sentences under each rule, and in all cases point out the *error* and shew how the rule is violated by the expression, and then alter it so as to make it coincide with the rule, in a similar manner to the examples in the exercises.

NOTE. We have for the benefit of the learner, composed this work in alternate pages of Theory and Practice; the *Theory* commences on page 10, and is *continued* on pages 12, 14, 16, 18, &c.—while the *Practice* commences on page 11, and is continued on the 13, 15, 17th, &c. You should read all the even pages in a regular series, and the odd in like manner, to p. 64.

The following, among the numerous Certificates from the different Colleges and Academies have been selected, because they serve to show the *design* of the work.

Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, July 25, 1830.

This certifies that we highly approve of Mr. Barrett's plan of teaching the principles of English Grammar, and after a *rigid* examination, consider him admirably well qualified to teach those principles with success. Our own observation and experience as instructors, have convinced us, that English Grammar is little understood, and poorly taught in our common schools. Nearly all the young men who come to this institution, have committed the Grammar by *rote*, but understand nothing about the *principles* of the language:—Mr. Barrett's method of instruction is well calculated to *correct this evil*.

We are well pleased with another part of his plan of instruction. He not only communicates a knowledge of the elements of the language, but endeavors also to convey some idea of its beauty and harmony. The English is really an *elegant* and *harmonious tongue*, but by an *entire neglect* of its *Prosody* and *Poetry*, it is, in the mouths of the great mass of population, a rough, uncouth jargon.

Mr. Barrett's book is the first of the kind which we have met with ; its *design* seems to be an *uniform* and *logical system* of instruction in English exercises : as such, we highly recommend it to parents and teachers.

J. P. CUSHING, *Pres't.*

PETER McVICKAR, *Pr. of Math.*

H. A. GARLAND, *Prof. Ling. grace.*

JOHN BURWELL, *Prof. of Nat. Phil.*

I concur in opinion with the Faculty of Hampden Sydney, that Mr. Barrett is well qualified to teach the principles of English Grammar, and that his method is good.

JOHN H. RICE, D. D., *President,*
of the Virginia and North Carolina Union Theological Seminary.

I have seen the system adopted by Mr. Barrett for teaching the principles of English Grammar, and have conversed with him on the subject. I am fully satisfied of the utility of his plan, and think its introduction into our schools would greatly facilitate the study of grammar, and tend to improve the scholar in elegant and correct composition.

JOHN V. N. YATES,

Late Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of New-York.

The system adopted by Mr. Barrett, for teaching the principles of English Grammar, is in our opinion well calculated to promote an acquaintance with that important branch of education.

T. ROMEYN BECK, *Prin. Albany Academy.*

P. BULLIONS, *Prof. Lang. Albany Acad.*

S. CENTER, *Prin. Albany Classical School.*

Albany, Jan. 10, 1836.

A. CRITTENTON, *Prin. Alb. Female Acad.*

I, the undersigned, having examined some of the students taught by Professor Barrett, say that they would not only bear an examination for common school teachers in any part of the state ; but what is more, they would bear an examination in English Grammar in any college in the U. States.

JOHN F. McGERRY,

President of Emmattsburgh College, Maryland.

THEORY

OF THE

PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE.

UNIVERSAL GRAMMAR is a science which treats of
PERSONS, PLACES, and THINGS, i. e. nouns and pronouns.
 With their **QUALITIES,** i. e. art., adj., and part.
EXISTING and ACTING, i. e. verbs neu. and act.
 Either **JOINTLY or SEVERALLY,** i. e. sing., plur., and conj.
 With the **MANNER of such ex-** } i. e. adverbs, adverbial
 istence or action, } phrases, and prep.

This *person*, *place*, or *thing*, is formed, for the most part, by the elements either in their natural state, or combining into all vegetable, animal, and mineral substances. These elementary *principles* of the creation *existed* as soon as they were formed by the great Architect of the universe, and are actually and bonâ fide the foundation of all languages; for independent of persons, places, and things, no quality could attach, nor existence, or action, take place. Hence it is that, in all languages, a sentence must describe some *being* as *existing* and *acting*. There is not a person in the universe, literate or illiterate, that can form a sentence which does not express that some “*THING exists, or acts.*” And here it is proper to remark, that the word *thing* is the most comprehensive word, and extensive term, in language; it is almost synonymous with the word thought, from which it is derived, and means any thing, or thought, of which we can think. *Being* is a very extensive term, including all things which have an *actual existence* within its extension. But the word *thing* is more extensive, because it includes not only those things which have an actual existence, but also those whose exist-

PRACTICE—LOGICAL ANALYSIS.

SYLLOGISTIC REASONING.

ALL reasoning proceeds by comparison ; and, two comparisons are necessary to enable us to form a conclusion. This is a concise and luminous method of evincing the agreement or disagreement between the subject and predicate of a proposition. A third term, having a common measure to them both, is invented and applied to them both, successively, in two distinct propositions, which are called *premises* ; because, from them the proposed question is inferred as a conclusion ; and its subject and predicate are either *joined* or *separated*, as they were found in the premises to agree, or not, with the measure introduced.

RULE 1.—*That any two things, which will agree with a third, must agree with each other.*

RULE 2.—*Two things, of which one agrees, and the other disagrees, with a third, must disagree with themselves.*

The first of these rules is the foundation of all affirmative conclusions ; and the second, of all negative.

Syllogism was regarded for many centuries as the only sure instrument of reasoning ; and skill in the use of it as the highest accomplishment which the mind could possess. It derived its celebrity from the talents and industry of Aristotle, who traced and analyzed its principles, and subjected it to laws, and exhibited it in all the varieties of *moods* and *figures* into which it could be moulded.

Since the time of that philosopher, the name *Syllogism* has been used to denote an *argument* formed according to certain technical rules of art ; and proceeds from a *general* to a *particular*, from a *genus* to a *species*, from *species* to *individuals* ; proceeding on the principle

ence is only mental or imaginary. It is on this principle that whole sentences are used as a noun in the nominative or objective case. Thus, "*that one man should die for the crimes of another*," is an unjust thing or thought. Here it is plain that the sentence which precedes, and forms the nominative case to the verb *is*, is in apposition with the noun thing, or thought, in the nominative case after *is*, and that the sentence and thought both refer to and mean the same thing. I thought, (the thing, or thought,) to wit, "that you had gone to New York;" from which it appears that thoughts have only a mental existence, while *beings*, that is, God and his creation, have an actual one. These thoughts give rise, in a great measure, to abstract nouns. 1st. A tree has an *actual* and *absolute* existence,—as a tree grows, or exists, in the woods. 2d. It has a *mental* existence in the mind of any one who has seen it; and, 3d. it has a *verbal* existence as soon as it is expressed in any language. Further, the same species of animals, vegetables, minerals, &c., are found in all parts of the universe. This gives rise to the uniformity of languages in all nations. Fire, air, earth, and water, are found in all the habitable parts of the earth, "that in quaternian run, perpetual, circle, multiform, and mix, temper and nourish all things;" and although each nation may have a different word to express the same thing, yet the *thing* or substance is uniformly the same, as

Θεός,	Υδωρ,	Αἶρ,	Γῆ,	Οὐρανός,
Deus,	Aqua,	Ether,	Terra,	Cœlum,
God,	Water,	Air,	Earth,	Heaven.

It is through the instrumentality of the things themselves that these words have any meaning, or that a translation can be made from one language to another. If America and England contained no such things as are found in France or Germany, not a single word could be translated from one language to the other. Doct. Blair imagines that language must have had a divine origin. If he means, that God gave to man a consciousness of his own existence and actions, and of the existence and actions of those beings by which he was surrounded, and the power of *speech* to describe such existence or action, he must be

"that whatever may be affirmed or denied of any genus, may be affirmed or denied of any species included in it." Thus, when it is asserted that all active verbs govern an object; we conclude that the particular verb *see*, must govern an object. When it is affirmed that ALL names are nouns, we also affirm with confidence that the particular names, *George, ox, tree*, are nouns; because, we conclude that whatever may be asserted of the whole class, may be asserted of any particular individual under it; on the principle "*that every greater includes the less*:" that is, the numbers 20, 30, 40, 50, 64, 81, and 99, are all included in the number 100.

OF PROPOSITIONS. —

A Proposition is a verbal representation of some thoughts of the mind, and is precisely equal to a sentence; as, *I am thinking; he is walking*. The constituent parts of which are the *subject*, the *predicate*, and the *copula*. The two first are called terms, because they are the extremes of the proposition; and they may consist of a single word each, or of a collection of words, representing some person, place, thing, or attribute. The *copula*, is that by which the other two are connected, and *always* consists of some inflection of the verb "*to be*," as will be shown in the conjugations:

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
Man	is	mortal.
White	is	an adjective.
Is	is	a verb.
To-morrow	will be	a rainy day.
That all men are mortal,	is	true.

One part of a proposition is often included in another. In the following examples, the copula is contained in the predicate:—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
George	walks, <i>implies,</i>	George	is	walking.
The sun	shines, "	The sun	is	shining.
The rain	falls, "	The rain	is	falling.

correct in his position. *Things* always antecede the *names* by which they are called, and more frequently suggest the name, than the name does the *thing*. If mankind had been created without the power of speech, it is certain that all created *things* would still have had an existence, and many of them action also; from whence it is plain, that the only use of language is to describe "THINGS AND BEINGS EXISTING AND ACTING."

2. *Qualities*.—The quality which most generally belongs to, and makes a part of the person, place, or thing, called an adjective, is the different sizes, shapes, colors, numbers, &c., of nouns, as a *large* man, *square* sheet, *white* paper, *black* ink, *five* dollars. You perceive that the ink used in printing this book is *black*; now, black is a quality of ink, and belongs to and makes a part of it, because if you extract the black from the ink, you destroy it; it is always found that the adjective and noun, that is, the being or thing, and its quality, are inseparable companions; as, *old* man, *young* child, *sharp* razor, *sour* vinegar, *sweet* sugar. In short, there is no person, place, or thing, in the universe, without some quality by which it may be distinguished from others of the same or a different species; and as long as the quality exists, it actually makes a part of, and belongs to such being or thing, whether it be expressed or not. You may ask the grocer for *sugar*, or *sweet brown Muscovada sugar*; the omission to mentioning its qualities will neither create nor destroy them.

Again, all existence endured, or actions performed, by any person, place, or thing, may become, by changing the sentence into a logical proposition, a quality of such agent or actor.

<i>Sentences.</i>	<i>Propositions.</i>	<i>Qualities, Things, Exists.</i>
A ship sails.	A ship is sailing.	A sailing ship exists.
Water runs.	Water is running.	Running water is.
A man thinks.	Man is thinking.	Thinking man exists.
Cataract falls.	Cataract is falling.	Falling cataract is.
Planets move.	Planets are moving.	Moving planets are.

The reason why verbs may be thus used in progressive sentences, as Professor Bullions calls them, is, that all *persons, places, and things*, actually have an existence; and

So, also, a single word may contain a complete proposition ; as, in Latin, *Scribo* implies *Ego sum scribens*. Rejoice, attend, march, imply, be thou rejoicing, be thou attentive, be thou marching. A proposition or sentence may be affirmative, negative, imperative, explicative, identical, simple, or compound, for which, as well as all other things which apply to them, I would refer the student to Hedges' or Watts' Logic ; as it is not my business to write a treatise on Logic, but Grammar. I shall, therefore, proceed to the consideration

OF SYLLOGISM, ✓

Which is an ARGUMENT consisting of three propositions, the last of which is deduced from the two former, and included in them.

The names of the three propositions used in forming a logical syllogism, are the MAJOR, the MINOR, and the CONCLUSION.

The major proposition must always be universal, but may be either affirmative or negative.

The minor term must always be affirmative, but may be either universal or particular.

The conclusion may be either universal or particular, affirmative or negative.

In every regular Syllogism, the *major* proposition is placed *first* ; *minor*, *next* ; and the *conclusion*, *last* ; as,

Major.—The name of any thing is a noun ;

Minor.—The word pen is the name of a thing ;

Conclusion.—Therefore, pen, is a noun.

The truth, proved by the preceding example, is, "*that pen is a noun.*" The major premises, viz. :—"that the name of any thing is a noun," is first assumed on the ground of experience and observation. The minor barely asserts that *pen* belongs to that class of words. Now, if it be certain that ALL names are universally nouns, and that *pen* belongs to that class of words, it must of necessity follow that pen is a noun ; for it is a law of syllogistic reasoning, "*that whatever may be affirmed of any general term,*

this existence, when not expressly declared by the verb **TO BE**, which alone forms the copula in a proposition, and declares the subject or nominative case in a state of existence, is "*always understood*," as, I write, and you will read, imply, that I (now) am (or exist) writing, and that you will *be* (or exist) reading it; our existence, my dear friend, is not lost or destroyed, because it is not directly asserted by the verb *be* or *exist*, but is absolute, indefeasible, and unalienable, and cannot be terminated but by the same power from which it is derived. This principle was well understood by Aristotle, who moulded the logical syllogism into its moods and figures, because that things existed and acted pretty much in his day as they do now. Hedges says, in his Logic, "many ingenious *artists are* (*existent*) in China," from which it is plain that all verbs, except the verb *to be*, may be changed into participles and belong to nouns in the nature of an adjective.

3. *Existing and acting*.—All persons, places, and things, must have an *existence*; and all *actors* must perform an *action*. *Agent* and *existence*, *actor* and *action*, are correlative terms; that is, one can never exist without the other; as there never can be a husband without a wife, a son without a father, a guardian without a ward, an assassin without a victim, a creature without a Creator. So, "*there never can be*" a BEING without EXISTENCE, or EXISTENCE without a BEING; neither can there possibly be, or exist, such a thing as an ACTION without an ACTOR, or an ACTOR who never produced an ACTION. Or, as Mr. Murray has it, "a verb without a nominative, or a nominative without a verb." As soon as the Almighty formed the universe, it instantly existed; which has continued regularly without intermission up to the present time. Again, all things have one joint existence; and further, many *things always exist* in a state of *motion*, which are never found in a state of *rest*; as, *blood flows, runs, (is, or exists,)* in veins and arteries. The planets *move, run, or fly, (are, or exist,)* in their orbits. Here it is plain, that the verbs, *flows, runs, move, &c.*, denote nothing more than that their respective agents, *blood* and *planets, exist* in a state of *motion*, and are equally neuter with the verbs *is* and *are*; as, *blood is* in the veins; *planets are* in their

may be equally asserted of each individual included within its extension."

Every assertion in parsing, accompanied by a *reason* why it is made, *contains the elements of a syllogism*, to wit: the major, the minor, and conclusion; and may be resolved into one by observing the following

RULE:

1. For the major term take the definition.
2. For the minor take the word under consideration.
3. The conclusion will be, that the major and minor terms either do or do not agree.

PASSIVE VERB.

"Of this great temple, thro' all time renown'd,
Sunk in oblivion, no remains *are found*."

Major.—Passive verbs are those whose nominatives receive the action.

Minor.—*Remains*, the nominative, receives the action of *being found*.

Conclusion.—Therefore, *are found*, is a passive verb.

OBJECTIVE CASE.

"The wheel'd *artillery* o'er the *deck* to guide,
Rodman descending, claimed the *weatherside*."

Major.—A noun or pronoun, influenced by an active verb or preposition, must be in the objective case.

Minor.—*Artillery* is under the governing influence of the active verb *to guide*, the noun *weatherside* of the verb *claimed*, and the noun *deck*, is the object of the relation of the preposition *over*.

Conclusion.—Therefore, *artillery*, *deck*, and *weatherside*, are in the objective

INTERJECTION.

"Oh bliss supreme! where virtue's self can melt
With joys that guilty pleasure never felt."

Major.—Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of speech, to express the emotion of the speaker.

orbits; unless we deny that beings in a state of motion have any existence, and say, that existence belongs to inert or inactive matter only, and that the animal world exists only during the hours of sleep.

The cataract of Niagara *is* 150 feet perpendicular.

"	cataract	"	<i>falls</i>	"	"
"	cataract	"	<i>is falling</i>	"	"

Or, a falling cataract *exists* at Niagara of 150 feet perpendicular. Now, all these verbs express the same thing, to wit, that a certain "*thing exists*" in a state of motion. And who is so ignorant as not to know, that a cataract is in one continual and equal degree of motion, and never can exist without it, let it be represented by whatever mode of expression it may. Rivers *run* in their beds, is equal to rivers *are* in their beds; the tide ebbs and flows, that is, "*ebbing and flowing tides exist*," and you may rest assured, that a tide which never ebbed nor flowed, never existed. From which we may infer, that any word, which simply expresses the existence of a being, is equally a neuter verb, whether it represents it in a state of rest or motion; and as soon as any being performs an action, which terminates on, or affects another object, an active verb is produced.

4. *Jointly or severally*.—All persons, places, and things, may exist and act separately and singly :—as, *George is*, a *man lives*, a *tree grows*, *water flows*. Or, they may exist or act collectively or jointly :—as, *men live*, *seasons change*, *roses unfold*, *oceans roll*, &c. This change from the singular to the plural number, in English, is generally formed by changing the letter *s* from the verb to the noun and the conjunctive *and*; thus, when the *s* terminates the verb, the sentence is always singular, as, a ship sails. Now, if you take the *s* from the verb sails, and add it to the noun ship, it will immediately form the plural number, as, ships sail. So, also, two nouns or pronouns, that is, two separate persons, places, or things, connected by *and*, will have a joint existence or action, as, *George and Thomas, were present*, (i. e. *existed jointly*,) and *witnessed* (i. e. *performed a joint action*) the will.

There are also many other ways in which the noun *has*

Minor.—O, is a word thrown into the sentence for that purpose.

Conclusion.—Therefore, this word is an interjection.

NOMINATIVE INDEPENDENT.

“In action prompt, in sentence brief:
‘Soldiers! stand firm,’ exclaimed the chief.”

Major.—When a person or thing is addressed, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative, independent of any verb.

Minor.—Soldiers! in the above sentence, are addressed.

Conclusion.—Therefore, *Soldiers* is in the nominative independent, transposed, the chief exclaimed, “Oh, Soldiers! do ye stand firm.”

NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE.

“The *Sun* being risen, we moved forward to the assault.”

Major.—A noun or pronoun in the third person placed before a participle, and having no personal verb to agree with it, must be in the nominative case absolute.

Minor.—*Sun*, is placed before the participle *being risen*, and *we* is the *actor* that *moved*.

Conclusion.—Therefore, the word *Sun* is in the nominative absolute.

NOMINATIVE TO A VERB.

• Cicero defended Milo.

Major.—The nominative case denotes the actor or agent.

Minor.—The noun *Cicero* denotes the *actor*, and the word *defended*, the *action*.

Conclusion.—Therefore, *Cicero*, must be in the nominative

NEUTER VERB.

After death, comes the judgment.

Major.—A verb neuter is one which denotes existence, and cannot be made to govern an object.

a plural signification, when it is in the singular number, as, *a church, a garrison, an army, the navy, congress, legislature, meeting, &c.*, are all singular nouns, and admit the plural form, as *churches, garrisons, armies*; yet, being composed of many individuals, they frequently have a verb with a plural termination.

The truth is, that all *created matter* has had one joint *existence* since the creation, and must continue so until it shall be annihilated by the same Power that gave it being or existence; and all things have also a separate existence—existence “spreads undivided, operates unspent.”

5. *With the manner of such existence or action.*—Most words (verbs) which denote existence or action, have certain other words or phrases added to them, to express the *manner* of such existence or action, called adverbs, or adverbial phrases; and it may be proper here to add, that a preposition, with its objective case, is generally equal to an adverb; and that a preposition without an object, is always an adverb.

<i>Person, Noun.</i>	<i>Existence, Verb.</i>	<i>Manner, Adverb.</i>	<i>Manner, Adverbial phrases.</i>
George	acts	wisely, or,	with wisdom.
Josephine	lived	unhappily, or,	without happiness.
Lucretia	lived	virtuously, or,	in a virtuous manner.
The boat	moved	swiftly, or,	with swiftness.

Although it is not common to call these objective cases adverbial phrases, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred they are so; yet I parse them as nouns in the objective case, governed by the preposition, in accordance with the practice of the universities and colleges. Now, as the adverb *qualifies* the *verb*, so the preposition which follows the verb, generally shows the relation existing between the verb which precedes, and the noun or pronoun which follows it; so, also, the preposition, when used without any noun following it, always becomes an adverb:—the ship sailed on in darkness; here *on* is an *adverb*, and *qualifies sailed*; but in the sentence, the ship sailed on the ocean in darkness, *on* is a preposition, and governs *ocean*, showing a relation between *sailed* and *ocean*.

Minor.—The verb *comes* denotes the existence of judgment, and cannot govern any object.

Conclusion.—Therefore *comes*,* must be neuter.

PREPOSITIONS. ✓

"Oh cease to weep, this storm will soon decay,
And these sad clouds *of* sorrow melt away."

Major.—Prepositions connect words, and show the relation between them.

Minor.—*Of*, connects the words *clouds* and *sorrow*, and points out the relation existing between them. "*Clouds of sorrow*," "*sorrow's clouds*," or "*sorrowful clouds*," being all nearly synonymous expressions; by a different arrangement the very being of the preposition is suspended in the latter sentence.

Conclusion.—Therefore, *of*, is a preposition.

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

"Oh! wretched father of a wretched son,
Whom thy paternal kindness has undone."

Major.—Relative pronouns are those which relate to some word or phrase going before, called the antecedent.

Minor.—*Whom* relates to the word *son*.

Conclusion.—Therefore, it must be a relative pronoun.

Major.—The objective case expresses the object of an action.

Minor.—The word *whom*, expresses, or points out, the object undone.

Conclusion.—Therefore, it must be in the objective case; thus:—

Alas, wretched father! thy paternal kindness has undone, (whom, i. e. thy son.)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

"While through the rigid paths of life *we* go,
All mortals taste the bitter draughts of *wo*."

Major.—Personal pronouns are such as *personate*, or represent, some noun.

* There is always *motion* in the act of coming and going, but no **ACTIVE GOVERNMENT**.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz : ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and power of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivations.

SYNTAX, of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence; and,

PROSODY, of the laws of versification, and the rules of punctuation.*

There are in the English language, about forty thousand words: twenty thousand five hundred nouns; eight thousand verbs; four thousand six hundred adjectives; forty pronouns; six thousand eight hundred adverbs; nineteen conjunctions; sixty-nine prepositions; sixty-eight interjections, and but two articles; and they are derived from the Gothic, Saxon, and Celtic; and the terms

* The above division of Grammar into four parts, is very necessary, natural, and classical. The order in which the language *must* be learned, fully sustains the above division. We commence first, with *letters*, which is termed *Orthography*; secondly, with *words*, denominated *Etymology*; thirdly, with *sentences*, styled *Syntax*; fourthly, with *orations* and *poems*, called *Prosody*.

So that these four *hard, mysterious, and unintelligible words*, so difficult of pronunciation, may be rendered as follows:

Orthography,
Letters.

Etymology,
Words.

Syntax,
Sentence.

Prosody,
Composition.

Minor.—The word *we* personates the nouns, or names of the persons speaking;

Conclusion.—Therefore, *we*, must be a personal pronoun.

ADJECTIVES.

"Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's *rosy* bower."

Major.—An adjective is a word added to a noun to express its quality;

Minor.—*Rosy* is a word added to *bower*, to express its quality;

Conclusion.—Therefore, *rosy* must be an adjective.

GEORGE MAKES SHOES—*Parsed entire, with twenty-one Syllogisms.*

GEORGE—*Noun.*

Major. The name of a person, or thing, is a noun ;

Minor. George is the name of a person ;

Con. Therefore, George, is a noun.

Proper.

Major. A noun is proper, when applied to an individual ;

Minor. George is the name of an individual ;

Con. Therefore, George, is a proper noun.

Masculine Gender.

Major. The masculine gender denotes male animals ;

Minor. George denotes an animal of that kind ;

Con. Therefore, the word George is of the masculine gender.

Third Person.

Major. Nouns are of the third person when spoken of ;

Minor. George is spoken of ;

Con. Therefore, George, is the third person.

Number.

Major. The singular number denotes but one object ;

Minor. The name George denotes but one ;

Con. Therefore, it is in the singular number.

used in the sciences, as in law and medicine, are successfully incorporated from the Greek and Latin languages.*

There are but three grand difficulties arising to the view of the learner : the first is to call the parts of speech accurately ; secondly, to give the cases of nouns and pronouns ; and thirdly, the moods and tenses of verbs. When you can do this correctly, you are a complete grammarian.

And in the whole forty thousand words, there are but nine sorts, or, as they are commonly called, parts of speech.

* The derivation of the English language, from the Gothic, Saxon, and Celtic, is one of its greatest ornaments ; and, in the contemplation of a free people, must, forever reflect the highest splendor and glory upon it. As a poor freeman is a more illustrious object, than the most superb slave. So the English language, standing on its base of Saxon and Gothic architecture, presents to the world an irrefragable proof, that at no time have the people speaking "*that language*," been a *conquered nation*. During the time of the Roman conquest, almost all Europe were reduced, and became subjugated to the Roman yoke, having no laws, government, or language of their own, but were compelled to receive those of the victors. So also, during the French Revolution, the French language was spoken throughout the European continent, with the exception of England. I am aware that there are many people who are *ashamed* of the purity of the English language, and the *simplicity* of our *free institutions*. Who would prefer to have their children memorize a few *Latin* or *French* sentences, than to understand the English as well as Erskine, Pitt, Adams, Randolph, Patrick Henry, and Curran, before whose eloquence thrones, kingdoms, and empires have vanished, and "left not an *edifice* to be *demolished*, but a *heap* of *rubbish* to be *carted away*." In short, the English language is the only one on earth, co-extensive with *liberty* ; and where it "*ceases to be spoken*, **LIBERTY** *ceases to exist*."

"A land of slaves shall ne'er be mine,
Dash down your cup of Samian wine."

Case.

Major. The nominative case denotes the agent or actor ;

Minor. George denotes the actor or agent ;

Con. Therefore, George, is in the nominative case.

MAKES—Verb.

Major. A verb is a word which expresses existence or action ;

Minor. Makes, expresses action ;

Con. Therefore, makes, is a verb.

Irregular.

Major. All verbs are irregular, when they will not form their past tense in *ed* ;

Minor. The verb *makes* will not form its past tense in *ed* ;

Con. Therefore, the verb, *makes*, is irregular.

Active.

Major. All active verbs are followed by an *object* ;

Minor. The verb, makes, is followed by the objective *shoes* ;

Con. Therefore, it must be an active verb.

Transitive.

Major. All verbs are transitive when the action passes to an object ;

Minor. The act of making passes from the nominative case "*George*," to the objective case "*shoes*,"

Con. Therefore, the verb *makes*, is a transitive verb.

Indicative Mood.

Major. The indicative mood simply indicates or declares that a being exists or acts ;

Minor. Makes, describes George in a state of action ;

Con. Therefore, makes, must be in the indicative mood.

Present Tense.

Major. The present tense denotes present time ;

Minor. Present time is specified by the verb *makes* ;

Con. Therefore, it must be in the present tense.

Person and Number.

Major. All verbs must be of the same person and number with their nominative cases ;

Minor. But George is in the third person singular ;

Con. Therefore, makes, is also of the third person singular.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications and derivations.

Words are certain articulate sounds, used by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

There are in the English language nine sorts of words, commonly called parts of speech, viz.: the Article, Noun,

WORDS.

Words, are either *primitive* or *derivative*; *simple* or *compound*.

1. A *primitive* word is that which cannot be traced to any other word in the language—as man, justice, brother.

2. A *derivative* word is that which is derived from some other word—as, manhood, pretty, mother.

3. A simple word is that which is not combined with any other in the language, as, man, house, city.

4. A compound word is that which is formed from the union of two simple words, as statesman, penknife.

All *words* are either *declinable* or *indeclinable* of the different parts of speech hereafter mentioned. The *noun*, *pronoun*, and *verb*, are *declined*. *Article*, *adjective*, *adverb*, *preposition*, *conjunction*, and *interjection*, are *indeclinable*; the word declension formerly meant any change or alteration at the end of a word, but now it is mostly applied to *nouns* and *pronouns*, the *changes* made in the *verb* being called *conjugation*.

Words may also be styled *primary* and *secondary*—the primary words are the *nouns* and the *verbs*, and all other words are only secondary, being used either to connect or qualify the primary parts.

Primary.	Secondary.
NOUN,	<i>Article, Adjective, Pronoun, Preposition.</i>
VERB,	<i>Adverb, and Conjunction.</i>
INTERJECTION,	<i>Is equivalent to a Noun and Verb.</i>

Agreement.

- Major.* A verb must agree in number and person with its nominative ;
Minor. The nominative case is of the third person singular ;
Con. Therefore, makes, is, third person singular, to agree with it.

SHOES—Noun.

- Major.* A noun is the name of a thing ;
Minor. Shoes is the name of a thing ;
Con. Therefore, *shoes*, must be a noun.

Common.

- Major.* A noun is common when it is not applied to an individual ;
Minor. The word shoes is not applied to an individual ;
Con. Therefore, shoes, must be common.

Gender.

- Major.* The neuter gender does not denote sex ;
Minor. No animal is denoted by the word shoes ;
Con. Therefore, it must be in the neuter gender.

Person.

- Major.* The third person is spoken of ;
Minor. Shoes is spoken of ;
Con. Therefore, it must be the third person.

Number.

- Major.* The plural number denotes more than one ;
Minor. The word shoes denote more than one object ;
Con. Therefore, this *word is plural*.

Case.

- Major.* The objective case is the object of an action ;
Minor. The word shoes is the object of the action of the active verb makes ;
Con. Therefore, it must be in the objective case.

Government and Rule.

- Major.* Active verbs govern the objective case ;
Minor. Makes is an active verb, and governs shoes ;
Con. Therefore, shoes must be in the objective.

Rule 11.—Active verbs govern the objective case.

Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.*

SECTION 1.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to limit their signification. There are but two articles, *a* and *the*; *a* refers, and *the* defines. *A* becomes *an* before a vowel or

* These nine hard words, may be rendered more intelligible to the English student, by carefully consulting the following Latin derivations:

<i>Article</i>	is derived from	<i>Articulus</i> , a joint.
<i>Noun</i>	" "	<i>Nomen</i> , a name.
<i>Adjective</i>	" "	<i>Adjaceo</i> , to place.
<i>Pronoun</i>	" "	<i>pro nomen</i> , for a name.
<i>Verb</i>	" "	<i>Verbum</i> , a word.
<i>Adverb</i>	" "	<i>Adverbum</i> , to a word.
<i>Preposition</i>	" "	<i>pre positio</i> , to place before.
<i>Conjunction</i>	" "	<i>Con et jungo</i> , to conjoin.
<i>Interjection</i>	" "	<i>Interjaces</i> , to throw between.

The above derivation may be thus elucidated and explained:

Article—"A small joint or hinge." As a hinge is the least thing in an edifice, so a part of speech, which contains only two words, is the smallest thing in Grammar.

Noun—"Nomen." Every name is a noun, and every noun a name.

Adjective—"A word added to the noun," to express its quality.

Verb—"An important word," one of which must be used, before any sentence can be formed.

Adverb—"A word added to the verb," to qualify it.

Preposition—"A word placed before nouns and pronouns," in the objective case.

Conjunction—A part of speech used "to connect" words.

Interjection—A word "thrown in between" the parts of speech, expressing emotion.

N.B. In the classification of words, we have followed the order of Lindley Murray, which is to place the *Noun*, *Article*, *Adjective*, and *Pronoun* together, and the *Verb*

PRACTICE—KEY TO THE ANALYSIS.

CLASS NO. 1.

GENERAL ORDER OF A SENTENCE.

Figure 1—Nominative.
 " 2—The Verb.

Figure 3—The objective gov-
 erned by the Verb.

CLASS NO. 2.—OF THE NOUN.

n—Noun.
 c—Common.
 p—Proper.
 m—Masculine gender.
 f or fem—Feminine do.
 n—Neuter do.
 2—Second person.
 3—Third person.

s—Singular.
 plu—Plural.
 ind—Nom. independent.
 1—Nominative to a verb.
 10—Possessive case.
 3—Objective gov'd by a verb.
 17—Obj. gov. by a preposition.
 14—Obj. " participle.

THIRD—OF THE VERB.

v—Verb.
 r—Regular.
 ir—Irregular.
 def—Defective.
 a—Active.
 pas—Passive.
 n—Neuter.
 tr—Transitive.
 in—Intransitive.
 ind—Indicative.
 imp—Imperative.
 pot—Potential.
 sub—Subjunctive.

inf—Infinitive.
 part—Participle.
 pr—Present tense.
 imp—Imperfect do.
 perf—Perfect do.
 plu—Pluperfect do.
 1st fut—First future do.
 2d fut—Second future do.
 1—First person.
 2—Second do.
 3—Third do.
 s—Singular.
 plu—Plural.

FOURTH—OF THE PRONOUN, &c.

p p—Personal pronoun.
 r p—Relative pronoun.
 d a p 8—Distributive Adj. Pro.
 d a p—Demonstrative Adj. Pro.
 p a p—Possessive Adj. Pro.
 ind a p—Indefinite Adj. Pro.
 1 n r 1—First note of rule 1st.
 4 n r 11—4th note of rule 11th.

art—Article.
 a 8—Adjective.
 adv—Adverb.
 prep—Preposition.
 con—Conjunction.
 int—Interjection.
 } of Murray's Grammar.

a silent *h*, as an acre, an hour ; but if the *h* be sounded, the *a* is only used, as, a hand, a heart, a highway.*

(See page 34.)

and Adverb ; which is much more natural than to put the Article and Adjective with the Verb.

* The articles are ranked by many respectable Grammarians with the Adjectives, and with much propriety. The fact, that *a* is precisely equivalent to the Adjective *one*, being derived from the Latin adjective *unus*, *one*, and the article *the*, being always equivalent to one of the demonstrative adjective pronouns, *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, certainly would go far to sustain the position.

<i>a</i> man,	<i>a</i> house,	<i>the</i> Ox,	<i>the</i> Oxen.
<i>one</i> man,	<i>one</i> house,	<i>this</i> Ox,	<i>these</i> Oxen.

But as they have been ranked as a distinct part of speech, and are recognised as such, I have thought proper to give them a place.

A or *an* is styled an *indefinite article*, because it is precisely equivalent to the *indefinite adjective pronoun*, *one*, or *any*, which point out *one* thing ; but leave it *uncertain* or *indefinite* which is meant. *A* book, means *one* book, or *any* book.

The is called the *definite article*, because it is equal to a *demonstrative adjective*, and points out the particular object ; as, *the* page which you are reading, means *this* (particular) page before your eyes ; which could not be demonstrated by saying, *a*, *one*, or *any*, page.

The article *a* is used before words commencing with *u* long, which has the sound of *y*, as, *a* union, *a* university, *a* Unitarian ; also, before the diphthong *eu*, which has the same sound, as, *a* eulogy.

NOTE.—The article is used before adverbs to mark the degrees of comparison the more strongly, as, *the more* you examine the work, *the better* you will like it.

The words *unus*, *unite*, *ane*, *any*, *one*, *a*, and *an*, are all the same word ; and signify, according to Tooke's Etymology, that the noun to which it is prefixed, is *added*, *united*, *an-d*, *oned* ; since it is always used with a *singular noun*.

In the following specimens of parsing, the foregoing Key is exemplified:—

n p m 3 s v r a t r i n d p r 3 s p a p n c n 3 s

George¹ regards² his lesson³.

George, n—noun, name of a person.

p—proper, applied to one individual.

m—masculine gender, it denotes males

3—third person, spoken of.

s—singular number, it denotes but one object.

1—nom. case, it denotes the agent or actor to the verb.

Regards, v—a verb, it signifies to do.*

r—regular, it will form its imperfect tense and perfect participle by adding d or ed.

a—active, it expresses action.

tr—transitive, the action passes from the nom. case —, to the objective case —.

ind—indicative mood, simply indicates or declares.

pr—present tense, represents present time.

3 s—third person singular, to agree with [—], by rule 1st.

His, p a p—possessive adjective pronoun, it denotes possession, and partakes of the nature of an adjective and pronoun, and belongs to [—], by rule 8th.

Lesson, n—noun, name of a thing.

c—common, not appropriated to an individual.

n—neuter gender, does not denote sex.

3—third person, spoken of.

s—singular number, it denotes but one object.

3—objective case, it is the object of the action of the active verb [—], and governed by it, according to rule 11th.

con p p v r s p a s i n d p r 3 s p r e p a r t n c n 3 s 17

And he¹ is respected² by the school³.

And, con—conjunction, and connects —, and —, two verbs in the ind. mood present tense, according to rule 18th.

He, p p—personal pronoun, it personates the noun, —, with which it agrees in gender and number, by rule 5th; nom. he, pos. his, obj. him; found in the nom. case to —.

* Active verbs signify to do, neuter verbs to be, passive verbs to suffer.

Is respected, v pas—passive verb, nom. case, receives the action.
 r—regular, forms the imp. tense and perf. participle
 by adding d, or ed, to the verb ———.
 ind—indicative mood, simply declares.
 pr—present tense, represents present time.
 3 s—third person singular, to agree with ———, by
 rule 1st.

By, prep—preposition, and influences school.

The, art—definite article, and defines school.

School, n—noun, name of a thing.

c—common, not applied to one individual.

n—neuter gender, does not denote sex.

3—third person, spoken of.

s—singular number, denotes but one object.

17—objective case, it is the object of the relation of the
 preposition ———, and governed by it, according
 to rule 17.

d a p 8 n c n 3 s v i r n i n d p r 3 s a s
 This paper¹ is² white.

This, is a dem. adj. pro. it demonstrates and partakes of the na-
 ture of an adjective and pronoun, and belongs to
 paper, by rule 8th.

Paper, n—is a noun, the name of a thing.

c—common, not applied to an individual.

n—neuter gender does not denote sex.

3—third person, spoken of.

s—singular number it denotes but one object.

1—nominative case to the verb.

Is, v—is a verb, it signifies *to be*.

ir—irregular, it will not form its imperfect tense by adding
 d or ed to the verb.

n—neuter, it expresses neither action or passion, but a state
 of being.

ind—indicative mood, it simply indicates or declares.

pr—present tense, it represents present time.

3 s—third person singular, to agree with ———, by rule 1st.
 [repeat rule.]

White, a 8—is an adjective, a word added to a noun to express
 its quality, and belongs to ———, by rule 8.

[repeat rule.]

The, art—definite article, and defines ———.

RACTICE—GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

ENGLISH READER. CHAP. VI. § 7.

Art a8 ncf3s adv vrnindpr3s
 THE midnight moon¹ serenely smiles²
 prep ncf3s10rule a8 ncn3s17rule
 O'er nature's soft repose,
 a8 a8 ncn3s vratindpr3s ncn3s
 No low'ring cloud¹ obscures² the sky,³
 con18 a8 ncn3s vrnindpr3s
 Nor ruffling tempest¹ blows.²
 adv disap8 ncn3s vrnindpr3s prep ncn3s17
 Now ev'ry passion¹ sinks to rest,³ 5
 art a8 ncn3s seesis a8heart
 The throbbing heart¹ lies² still;
 con a8 ncn3plu prep ncn3s17 adv
 And varying schemes¹ of life no-more
 vratindpr3plu art a8 ncn3s
 Distract² the lab'ring will.
 prep ncn3s part prep ncn3s10 do17
 In silence hush'd to reason's voice,
 vrnindpr3s disapro a8 ncn3snom to attends
 Attends² each mental pow'r:¹ 10
 vrnimp2s a8 npf2nomind con vratimp2s
 Come,² dear Emilia, and enjoy²
 ncn3spos10 a8 ncn3s
 Reflection's fav'rite hour.³
 vrnimp2s adv art a8 ncn3s vratindpr3s
 Come;² while the peaceful scene¹ invites,² [²]
 vratimp2s vratinfprdap a8 ncn3s
 Let's [*us to*] search² this ample round;³
 adv auxiliary art a8 a8 ncn3s
 Where shall² the lovely, fleeting form¹ 15
 prep ncn3s17 virpasind1stfut3s
 Of happiness be found?² ✓
 aux p p nom to does dwell prep art a8 ncn3s17
 Does² it¹ amidst the frolic mirth
 prep a8 ncn3plu17 vrnindpr3s
 Of gay assemblies dwell;²
 18 see dwell prep a8 ncn3s17
 Or hide² beneath the solemn gloom,
 rel pro vratindpr3s ncm3s10 ncn3s17
 That¹ shades² the hermit's cell?³ 20

SECT. II.—OF THE NOUN.

A **NOUN** is the name of any person, place, or thing ; and may be known by its taking an article before it, or making sense of itself ; as, a house, the sun, modesty, industry, chastity.

Order for Parsing the Noun.

A noun, and why ? proper or common, or why ? gender, person, number, case, and why ?

A noun is said to be proper when it is appropriated to an individual ; as London, George, Thames. It is said to be common when it stands for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts containing many individuals under them ; as animal, man, tree, &c.

Gender is the consideration of nouns with regard to sex. There are three genders, the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind ; as, a man, a horse, &c. The feminine denotes an animal of the female kind ; as, a woman, &c. ; and the neuter denotes objects which are neither male nor female ; as, a house, a field.*

* Of the *animal* world, { All *males* are *masculine*, and
 { all *females* are *feminine*.

And all the objects of the *vegetable* and *inanimate* kingdom, } Form the *neuter*.

By a figure of speech called personification, by which life and action are attributed to inanimate objects, many neuter nouns, especially by the poets, are converted into the *masculine* or *feminine* ; in which case, the *giver*, and those *objects* which are of a *masculine* and *warlike* nature, are put in the *masculine* ; while the *receiver*, and *objects* assimilated with the *feminine*, on account of *music*, *beauty*, *benevolence*, or *goodness*, are made *feminine*.

Sun, the *giver* of light, is *masculine* ; *Moon*, *receiver*, is *feminine* ; *time* is always *masculine*, being described in

adv art a8 ncn3s prep17
How oft the laughing brow¹ of joy,

38 ncn3s v r a tr ind pr 3s
A sick'ning heart³ conceals.²

18 conc'ls steals prep art ncn3s 10 rule a8 17
And through the cloister's deep recess

a8 ncn3s v r ind pr 3s
Invading sorrow¹ steals.²

adv prep ncn3s gov'd by through 17 ✓
In vain, through beauty, fortune, wit, 25

art ncn3s pro v r a tr ind pr 1 plu. and agrees with we
The fugitive³ we¹ trace;²

pro see is adv prep art a8 ncn3s 17
It¹ dwells⁴ not in the faithless smile

r pro v r a tr ind pr 3s n pr fem 3s 10 rule ncn3s
That¹ brightens² Clodia's face.

adv art n c obj (finds) d a p part
Perhaps the joy³ to these [*persons*] deny'd,

art ncn3s prep ncn3s 17 v r a tr ind pr 3s
The heart¹ in friendship finds.² 30

interj a8 n c c indept a8 ncn2s ind
Ah! dear delusion, gay conceit,

prep a8 ncn3 plu 17
Of visionary minds!

adv pos a p a8 ncn3 plu v r ind pr 3 pl
Howe'er our varying notions¹ rove,²

con ind a p 8 see is r plu ind a pro
Yet all [*persons*] agree in one, [*notion which is*]

v r a tr inf pp 10 ncn3s ind a pro ncn3s 17
To place³ its being³ in some state, 35

prep ncn3s 17 prep p a p 8
At distance from our-own, [*state*],

inter a8 dis a pro a8 ncn3s 17
O blind [*persons*] to each indulgent aim

prep ncn3s 17 adv a in the superlative of eminence, and be-
Of power supremely wise, [longs to power.]

rel to per v r a tr ind pr 2 plu ncn3s ncn3s 17
Who¹ fancy² happiness³ in aught (*which*³)

art ncn3s n pm 3s 17 v r a tr ind pr 3s
The hand¹ of Heav'n denies.² (*which*³) ✓ 40

a8 is adv art ncn3s v r a tr ind pr 1 plu
Vain is² alike the joy¹ [*which*³] we¹ seek.²

con a8 is that joy which v r a tr ind pr 1 p
And vain what we¹ possess²

con a8 ncn3s v r a tr ind pr
Unless harmonious reason¹ tunes²

art ncn3 plu prep ncn3s 17
The passions³ into peace.

prep a8 ncn3 plu a8 ncn3 plu 17
To tempered wishes, just desires, 45

PERSON AND NUMBER.

Person, is the different situation of nouns in a sentence. There are two persons, second and third ; the second person denotes the person spoken to, and the third, the person spoken of.*

Number is the consideration of an object, as one, or many. There are two numbers, the singular and the plural ; the singular denotes but one object ; as, a chair, a table ; the plural more than one ; as, chairs, tables.

prints and *poetry*, as a *man* with a scythe, and *king* of *terrors*.

Faith, *hope*, *charity*, *religion*, are represented by the painters as a *mother* and three *daughters*, on account of their being the most *lovely* objects in nature.

Tiger, *lion*, *wolf*, *hawk*, *kite*, *eagle*, *falcon*, are *masculine*, on account of their *ravenous* and *warlike* characters.

On the other hand, *dove* and *nightingale* are both *feminine* ; one on account of its *beauty*, and the other for its *melody*.

* A noun has no such thing as a *first person*, this being always denoted by the pronoun *I* and *we* ; I can say, *I am* writing on the subject of Grammar, but I cannot say, *Barrett am* writing on Grammar ; it ought to be, *Barrett is* writing ; although *Barrett* is the antecedent of *I*, yet when I speak of myself, and say, *Barrett is* doing so and so ; *Barrett* is as much *spoken of* as any other person, and as long as it is *spoken of*, it must be in the *third person*. Moses, Josephus, and all the writers of antiquity, speak *of themselves*. In the five books of Moses, written expressly by himself, we find him invariably *spoken of*. Josephus, speaking *of himself*, says, "*Josephus leads his legion to the assault ;*" and again *he* says,—"*one Josephus, allied to the Kings and Priests, performs the most astonishing feats of valour, until he (not I) was taken prisoner by the Romans.*" Our modern *very learned* Grammarians would never dream that Josephus was of the *first person*.

QUERY.—Is the verb *performs*, *first person singular*, to agree with *Josephus* ; which is a noun in the third person singular ?

ncn3s vrpasind pr3s
 Is² happiness¹ confined,²
 is confined 18 attends ncn3s 10 ncn3s 17 vratrind pr3s
 And deaf to folly's call attends
 art ncn3s ncn3s 17
 The music² of the mind.

ENGLISH READER. CHAP. II. § 5.

adv. virnindimp3s ncf3s adv con ncf3s a8
 5th *Iambic*.
 Now came² still ev'ning^{1*} on, and twilight^{1*} gray
 prep pap a8 ncf3s indap ncn3plu vratrindplu3s
 Had² in her sober liv'ry all things² clad.²
 ncf3s vratrindimp3s conn ncn3s 18 ncn3s
 Silence^{1*} accompanied;² [*approach*] for beast¹ and bird.¹
 pp prep pap a8 ncn3s 17 dap prep pap ncn3plu
 They¹ to their grassy couch, these [*birds*] to their nests,
 virnindimp3plu con art a8 ncfem3s
 Were sunk² all-but the wakeful nightingale.^{1*} (20th rule) 5
 pp adv pap a8 ncn3s vratrindimp3s
 She¹ all-night-long her am'rous descant² sung,²
 ncf3s vrpasindimp3s adv virnindimp3s ncn3s
 Silence^{1*} was pleased.² Now glow'd² the firmament¹
 prep a8 ncn3plu 17 npn3s rpro vratrindimp3s
 With living sapphires : Hesperus¹ that¹ led²
 art a8 ncn3s virnindimp a8 Hesperus, adv art ncf3s
 The starry host² rode² brightest, till the moon,^{1*}
 part prep a8 ncn3s 17 adv
 Rising in clouded majesty, at length, 10
 a8 ncf3s vratrindimp pap a8 ncn3s
 Apparent queen,^{1*} unveil'd² her peerless light,²
 con prep art ncn3s 17 pap a8 ncn3s vratrindimp
 And o'er the dark her silver mantle² threw.^{2*}
 adv nfm3s adv prep npf 17 a8 ncf2sind art ncn3s
 When Adam¹ (*said*) thus to Eve : Fair consort, th' hour¹
 prep ncn3s 17 18 indap ncn3plu adv part prep ncn3s 17
 Of night, and all things² now retir'd to rest,
 vratrindpr3plu pp prep a8 ncn3s 16 con nfm3s vratrindperf
 Mind² us² of like repose : since God¹ hath set² 15
 all nouns cn3s prep ncm3plu 17
 Labour,² and rest,² as day² and night,² to men.
 a8 day and night con art a8 ncn3s ncn3s 17
 Successive : and the timely dew¹ of sleep,
 adv part prep a8 a8 ncn3s 17 vratrindpr3s
 Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight, inclines²

CASE.

CASE denotes the different *situation* of nouns, in a sentence. English nouns have three cases, *nominative*, *possessive*, and *objective*.

The *nominative case* denotes the agent or actor ; as, "The *boy plays*." If the boy was not, the play would not take place.*

The *possessive case* expresses the relation as to property or possession, and is marked with an apostrophe, and the letter *s* after it; as, "The scholar's duty," "My father's house."†

* The nominative case denotes the *agent or actor* ; it represents the *person, place, or thing, that speaks, exists, or acts*.

<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Objective.</i>
God	created	the universe ;
The earthquake	shook	the island ;
John	said	that he was correct ;
Boys	love	to play, (or, play;) ;
I	love	to write, (or, writing,) ;
Barrett	wrote	a book ;
Washington	delivered	his country.

In the first of the preceding sentences, God is said to be in the nominative case, because he denotes the *actor or creator* ; he *acts*, or performs an action, to wit, *creates* ; the nominative is placed first in the sentence, because the *nominative* denotes the *cause* ; while the *verb*, with its *object*, denotes the *effect*, thus :

<i>Nominative or cause.</i>	<i>Effect.</i>
God	created the earth ;
An earthquake	shook the island.

Now, is it not plain, that were it not for the *cause*, (*God* and *earthquake*,) that the *effect* (of *creating the earth* and *shaking the island*) could not have been produced ; as there cannot be such a thing as an *effect* without a *cause*, so there never can be a *verb* without a *nominative*.

† The *possessive case* denotes the *owner or possessor* of

NOTE—The practice of considering nouns as anomalous with regard to case, is like the ancient refuge of witchcraft, among the vulgar, as there can be no such thing. A noun when arranged in a sentence, must always be in some one of the above cases, but if anomalies are admitted, ignorance must prevail, for the student is at liberty to call all sentences which he is too ignorant to parse, *anomalous*!!

pap ncn3plu indap ncn3plu adv
 Our eye-lids.³ Other creatures¹ all-day-long
 vrnindpr3plu a8 a8 creatures con a8 rest vratrindpr3plu
 Rove² idle, unemploy'd, and less need² rest.³ 20
 ncm3s viratindpr3s pap a8 ncn3s ncn3s17
 Man¹ hath² his daily work³ of body or of mind
 part rpro vratrindpr3s pp ncn3s
 Appointed, which¹ declares² his dignity,³
 con art ncn3s prep ncm3s17 prep indap pap ncn3plu
 And the regard² of Heav'n on all his ways;
 adv indap ncn3plu17 a8 animals vrnindpr3plu
 While other animals¹ unactive range.²
 con prep pap ncn3plu17 ncm3s viratindpr3s a8 ncn3s
 And of their doings God¹ takes² no account, 25
 adv adv a8 ncn3s viratind1st fut3s ncn3s
 To-morrow, ere fresh morning¹ [*shall*] streak² the east
 prep a8 ncn3s ncn3s pp vrnindpr1st fut3s
 With first approach of light, we¹ must be risen,² .
 con prep pap a8 ncn3s vratrinfpr
 And at our pleasant labour; to reform²
 a8 a8 ncn3plu a8 ncn3plu a8 alleys
 Yon flow'ry arbours,³ yonder alleys² green,
 pap ncn3s prep ncn3s17 prep ncn3plu17 a8 branches
 Our walk² at noon, with branches overgrown, 30
 rpro vratrindpr3plu pap a8 ncn3s con vratrindpr3plu
 That¹ mock our scant manuring,³ and require²
 a8 ncn3plu con pp10 vratrinf pap a8 ncn3s
 More hands³ than ours, [*hands*] to lop their wanton growth.³
 dap ncn3plu adv con dap a8 ncn3plu
 Those blossoms¹ also, and those dropping gums¹
 rpro vrnindpr3plu a8 gums a8 gums con a8 gums
 That¹ lie² bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
 vratrindpr3plu ncn3s pp vrnindpr1plu vinf prep ncn3s17
 Ask² riddance,³ if we¹ mean to tread with² ease. 35
 adv con ncn3s vrn&c ncn4s vratr&c pp vrninfpr
 Meanwhile, as nature¹ wills,² night¹ bids² us³ [*to*] rest.²
 prep rp to Adam in the 13th line prep a8 ncn3s17 part
 To whom thus Eve, [*said*] with perfect beauty adorn'd :
 pap ncm2sind con ncmind the thing3 which3 pp viratindpr2s
 My author and disposer, what² thou¹ bidst²
 a8 thing pp vratr rp ncm3s vratrindpr3s and governs so
 Unargu'd I¹ obey;³ so² God¹ ordains.²
 prep pp17 part pp viratindpr1s indap ncm by figure
 With thee conversing I¹ forget² all time;³ 40
 indap ncn3plu con pap ncn3s indap vratrindpr3plu adv
 All seasons² and their change,³ all [*things*] please² alike,¹
 a8 is art ncn3s prep ncm3s17 indap ncn3s a8
 Sweet is² the breath¹ of morn,² her rising¹ [*is*] sweet,
 prep ncn3s17 prep a8 ncn3plu17 a8 art ncm by fig
 With charm of earliest birds; pleasant [*is*] the sun¹

The *objective case* expresses the object of an action or relation, and follows a verb active, or a preposition ; as, "John assists Charles," "They live in London."*

property, and is always followed by another *noun*, the name of the property owned. The "*law having assigned an owner to every thing capable of ownership* ;" as,

My father's house ;	Man's happiness ;
Washington's victory ;	Mayor's office ;
Loder's store ;	Barrett's grammar.

In the preceding examples, *father possesses or owns* a house, and of course is said to be in the possessive case ; man *possesses* happiness ; Washington, a victory ; Mayor, an office, and Loder owns a store ; as it would be absurd to say, *Loder's store*, if he had *none*. The apostrophe and *s*, are mostly equal to the possessive preposition *of* ; thus :

The store <i>of</i> Loder ;	The happiness <i>of</i> man ;
The office <i>of</i> Mayor ;	Virtue's reward, or the reward <i>of</i>
The house <i>of</i> my father ;	virtue ;

Hence it is always better to use the preposition *of* than it is to use the possessive termination, when it would give an unpleasant hissing sound.

For the sake of Christ ;	} <i>Are more elegant than</i>	For Christ's sake ;
The kingdom of Heaven ;		Heaven's kingdom ;
Length of days ;		Day's length ;
The house of Mr. Betts ;		Betts's house.

The noun by which the possessive is governed is sometimes understood, as :

A discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's, (*discovers*.)
An opinion of the judge's, (*opinion*.)

When several nouns in the possessive case come together, the sign of the possessive is annexed to the last ; and understood to the rest, as, this is Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul, Peter, and Simon's opinion.

* The objective case is *created, formed, constituted*, or *brought into existence*, through the *instrumentality* of an *active verb* or a *preposition*. This is, if there were no such thing as an *active verb* and *preposition*, there never could be such a thing as an *objective case* ; because, that

adv adv prep dem ap a8 ncn3s17 pp virat ind pr3s
 When first on this delightful land he¹ spreads²
 pap a8 ncn3 plu prep all ncn3s17
 His orient beams³ on herb, tree, fruit and flower, 45
 part prep ncn3s a8 earth art a8 ncn3s
 Glist'ning with dew; fragrant [is] the fertile earth¹
 prep a8 ncn3 plu17 con a8 art ncn3s
 After soft show'ers; and sweet [is] the coming-on¹
 prep a8 ncn3s17 a8 con a8 ncf3s nom case to is
 Of grateful evening mild; then silent night, (is)
 prep dem app pap a8 ncn3s17 con dem ap a8 ncf3s17
 With this her solemn bird, and this fair moon,
 con18 dem ap art ncn3 plu17 ncn3s17 pap a8 ncn3s17
 And these the gems of heav'n, her starry train. 50

* All the words in the six following lines marked thus * are in the nominative case to IS in the 57th line.

con con ncn3s prep ncf3s17 adv pp vraind pr3s
 But neither breath¹ of morn, when she¹ ascends²
 prep ncn3s17 prep a8 ncn3 plu17 con a8 ncm3s
 With charm of earliest birds; nor rising sun^{1*}
 prep dem ap a8 ncn3s17 con all ncn3s
 On this delightful land; nor herb,^{1*} fruit,^{1*} flow'r,^{1*}
 part prep ncn3s17 con ncn3s prep ncn3 plu17
 Glist'ning with dew; nor fragrance^{1*} after show'rs,
 con a8 ncf3s a8 con a8 ncf3s
 Nor grateful evening^{1*} mild; nor silent night^{1*} 55
 prep dem app pap a8 ncn3s17 con ncn3s prep ncf3s
 With this her solemn bird; nor walk^{1*} by moon,
 con a8 ncn3s17 prep pp17 is a8 breath, herb, &c.
 Or glitt'ring star-light—without thee is sweet. (Rule 3d.)
 con adv adverbial phrase virat ind pr3 plu prep r pro
 But wherefore all-night-long shine these? (fires¹) for whom¹
 dem ap a8 ncn3s adv ncn3s virat ind pr3s ncn3 plu
 (is) This glorious sight,¹ when sleep¹ hath² shut² all eyes?³
 prep rp relates to Eve in the 37th line v r a tr ind imp3sgov'ns 29 fol. lines
 To whom our gen'ral ancestor reply'd.² 60
 ncf2s ind prep npm3s17 con ncm3s17 a8 npf2s ind
 "Daughter of God and man, accomplish'd Eve,
 d ap v r a tr ind pr3 plu ncn3s v r a tr inf pr prep art ncn3s
 These (fires) have² their course³ to finish² round the earth,

* The ingenious student will discover that the nouns *evening* and *twilight* in the 1st line, *silence* in the 3d and 7th, *nightingale* in the 5th, *moon* and *queen* in the 9th and 10th, *morn* in the 42d, and *evening* and *night* in the 55th line, are all put by Milton in the feminine gender, by a figure of speech called personification, by which *life* and *action* are attributed to inanimate objects. Evening *came-on* or walked; *twilight* with *her* mantle *clothed* all things, as a mother clothes her children; *silence accompanied* the evening, and *was pleased* by or with the song of the nightingale, who sung *her* amorous descant, &c. (See page 34, ante.)

SECT. III.—OF THE ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word which expresses the quality of a noun ; as, a “*good*” boy, a “*blue*” coat, a “*black*” hat.

Adjectives admit of three degrees of comparison, viz., the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative* ; the *positive* degree expresses the quality of the noun without any increase or diminution ; as, good, wise, great : the *comparative* degree increases or lessens the positive in signification ; as, better, wiser, greater, less wise : the *superlative* increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest possible degree ; as, wisest, greatest, least wise.*

every *active verb* and *preposition* must terminate on an *object* ; for instance, in the sentence, I see this paper, the verb *see*, is an active verb. Because, it is impossible to *see*, without seeing an *object*, and this object *seen*, is called the *objective case*, because it is the object of the *action* of the active verb *see*, and governed by it according to rule 11th.

In the following examples, all the cases are exhibited, in their several associations with their governing words ; all of which the student ought to parse till they become familiar :

<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Possessive.</i>	<i>Objective.</i>
I	saw	Charles's	horse, yesterday ;
Robert	paid	Frank's	note ;
Washington	broke	his country's	yoke ;
Wellington	conquered	Napoleon's	army ;
Jackson	vetoed	the United States'	Bank ;
I	reside	in my brother's	house ;
Which	stands	on his	plantation ;
The ocean	washes	islands'	base.

NOTE.—As the case of nouns is of the utmost importance in Grammar, I would suggest the propriety of the student's committing the preceding remarks well to memory ; and, it might not be an useless waste of time for the teacher to practise his pupil in giving the cases of all the nouns and pronouns, in a few sections in the English reader, without parsing any other words in the section.

* Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by the *termination er* and *est*, which is nothing more than a contraction of *more* and *most* ; and words of more than one

prep a8 ncn3s17 con prep ncn3s17 prep ncn3s17
 By morrow ev'ning; and from land to land,
 prep ncn3s17 con prep ncn3plu17 con a8
 In order, though to nations yet unborn,
 part 14th rule part ppplu set and rise both vir ind pr 3 plu
 Minist'ring light prepar'd, they¹ set² and rise² 65
 con a8 ncn3s prep ncn3s vratrpot imp 3s
 Lest total darkness¹ should by night regain²
 pap a8 ncn3s con see regain ncn3s
 Her old possession,¹ and extinguish² life²

The word *fires* is the nom. to all the Verbs marked † and which the obj.

prep ncn3s17 con indap ncn3plu rpro demap a8 ncn3plu
 In nature and all things; which³ these soft fires¹
 adv vratrind pr 3 plu con prep a8 ncn3s17
 Not-only enlighten,^{2†} but with kindly heat
 prep a8 ncn3s17 both vratrind pr 3 plu
 Of various influence, foment^{2†} and warm,^{2†} 70
 both vratrind pr 3 plu con prep ncn3s vratrind pr 3 plu
 Temper^{2†} or nourish;² or in part shed-down²
 pap a8 ncn3s prep indap ncn3plu rp virind pr 3 plu
 Their stellar virtue³ on all kinds that¹ grow²
 prep ncf3s part adv a8 kinds vratrinf pr
 On earth, made hereby apter to receive²
 ncn3s prep art ncm3s10 adv a8 sup ncn3s17
 Perfection³ from the sun's more potent ray.
 demap adv con a8 fires prep ncn3s prep ncn3s17
 These (*fires*) then, though unbeheld in deep of night, 75
 virind pr 3 plu adv con viratrimp 2s ncm3plu adv
 Shine² not in-vain; nor think,² though men¹ were² none,
 con ncn3s vratrpot imp 3s ncn3plu ncm3s see want ncn3s
 That heaven¹ would want² spectators,³ God¹ want² praise:³
 ncn3plu prep a8 ncn3plu vratrind pr 3 plu art ncn3s
 Millions¹ of spiritual creatures walk² the earth³
 a8 creatures con adv pp see IS con adv pp see IS1 plu
 Unseen, both when we¹ wake,² and when we¹ sleep,²
 iap dap prep a8 ncn3s pap ncn3pl virat
 All these (*creatures*) with ceaseless praise his works² behold²
 adverbial phrase, i.e. always adv adv prep art ncn3s17
 Both-day-and-night. How often, from the steep
 prep a8 ncn3s17 con see hill pp viratrimd perf 1 plu
 Of echoing hill or thicket have² we heard²
 a8 ncn3plu prep art a8 ncn3s17
 Celestial voices³ to the midnight air,
 a8 voices con a8 voices disapprep indap 10 ncn3s17
 Sole, or responsive each to others' note,
 part pap a8 ncm3s14 adv prep ncn3plu 17
 Singing their great Creator. Oft in bands, 85

The termination *ish*, may be reckoned a degree of comparison, by which the positive is *diminished* in signifi-

syllable are compared by *more* and *most* without contraction ; as

Wise,	wiser,	wisest,	} are all equivalent, and show at once that <i>er</i> and <i>est</i> are from <i>more</i> and <i>most</i> .
Wise,	wisemore,	wisemost,	
Wise,	more wise,	most wise,	

Grateful,	<i>more</i> grateful,	<i>most</i> grateful.
Dutiful,	<i>more</i> dutiful,	<i>most</i> dutiful.

Comparison of Adjectives.

<i>Diminutive.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>	<i>Superlative of Eminence.</i>
Whitish,	white,	whiter,	whitest,	exceedingly white.
Blackish,	black,	blacker,	blackest,	very black.
Saltish,	salt	salter,	saltest,	very salt.

Comparison of irregular Adjectives.

Good,	better,	* best,	very good.
Bad,	worse,	worst	very bad.
Little,	less,	least,	exceedingly small.
Late,	later,	last,	very late.
Near,	nearest,	next,	very near.
Fore,	former,	foremost,	first.
Old,	older,	oldest.	
Old,	elder,	eldest.	
Much,	more,	most.	
Many,	more,	most.	

Adjectives become nouns, when they are used without a noun, and have the article *the* before them ; as, the *virtuous* are esteemed, and the *vicious* are despised. Adjectives thus used are in the plural, when applied to persons.

Adjectives which express number, are called numeral adjectives. They are of two kinds ; the *cardinal*, which answers the question, how many ? as, one, two, three, twenty ; the *ordinal*, which answers the question, which of the number ? as, first, second, third, fiftieth, &c. *Numerical* adjectives, and all *others* which have in themselves a *superlative* signification, are incomparable.

adv pp viratindpr3plncn3scon a8 ncnc3s vratr
 While they¹ keep² watch,³ or nightly rounding² walk^{2*}
 prep a8 ncnc3s17 prep a8 ncnc3plu
 With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds,
 prep a8 a8 ncnc3s17 part pap ncnc3plu
 In full harmonic number join'd, their songs¹
 vratrindpr3plu ncnc3scon see divide pap ncnc3plu prep ncnc3s17
 Divide² the night,² and lift² our thoughts² to heav'n.²
 adv part adverbial phrase i.e. together pap virindpr3plu
 Thus talking, hand-in-hand alone they¹ pass'd² 90
 adv prep pap a8 ncnc3s17 adv part a8 virindpr3plu
 On to their blissful bow'er—there arriv'd, both stood,
 a8 virindimp3plu con prep a8 ncnc3s vratrindimp
 Both (*persons*) turn'd,² and under open sky adord²
 art n m 3 s r pro viratrindimp3s all ncnc3s con
 The God² that¹ made² both sky,² air,² earth,² and heav'n,²
 r p by beheld pp viratrindimp3plu ncf3s10 a8 ncnc3s
 Which² they¹ beheld,² the moon's resplendent globe,²
 con a8 ncnc3s pp2s adv viratrindpr2s ncnc3s
 And starry pole.² Thou¹ also mad'st² the night,² 95
 ncm2sind a8 Maker con pp2s art ncnc3s
 Maker omnipotent, and thou (*madest*) the day,²
 r p finished pp prep pap a8 ncnc3s17 part
 Which² we,¹ in our appointed work employed,
 vratrindperf1plu a8 Adam and Eve pap a8 ncnc3s17
 Have finish'd,² happy in our mutual hel².
 con a8 ncnc3s17 art ncnc3s prep indappap ncnc3s17
 And mutual love, the crown of all our bliss,
 part prep pp17 con dap a8 ncnc3s17
 Ordain'd by thee; and this delicious place, 100
 prep pp17 adv a8 place adv pap ncnc3s vratrindpr3s
 For us too large, where thy abundance¹ wants²
 nccg3plu con a8 abundance virindpr3s prep art ncnc3s17
 Partakers,² and uncropt falls² to the ground.
 con pp2s vratrindperf2s prep pap8 persons art ncnc3s
 But thou¹ hast² promis'd² from us two a race,²
 vratrinfpart ncnc3s r p prep pp17 vratrind1fut3s
 To fill² the earth,² who¹ shall² with us extol²
 pap ncnc3s a8 goodness con adv pp virindpr1plu
 Thy goodness² infinite, both when we¹ wake,² 105
 con adv pp viratrindpr1plu pap ncnc3s ncnc3s17
 And when we¹ seek,² as now, thy gift² of sleep.

MILTON.

* They walk their nightly rounds, like sentries on guard.

tion, and the words *very*, *exceedingly*, or any other of similar import, form the superlative of eminence.

SECT. IV.—OF THE PRONOUN.

A *pronoun* is a word used *for a noun*, or a substantive phrase, and *it* bears the same relation to its *noun*, that a *shade* does to its *substance*.

They are of three kinds; *personal*, *relative*, and *adjective*.

Personal Pronouns.

Personal pronouns are such as relate to persons, or immediately personate or represent some noun. They are known by the following list: *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss. Obj.
First per.	I.	mine,	me.	He,	ours, us.
Sec. per.	Thou,	thine,	thee.	Ye or you,	yours, you.
Third per.	Mas. He,	his	him.	They,	theirs, them.
	Fem. She,	hers,	her.	They,	theirs, them.
	Neut. It,	its,	it.	They,	theirs, them.*

* *I*, is the *first person*, because it denotes the *speaker*.

Thou and *you*, *second person*, because they are spoken to.

He, she, it, or they, *third person*, because they are spoken of.

Self and *own*, added to any of the preceding, *forms a compound, indeclinable, emphatical, personal pronoun*; as, *I myself* did it; *he himself* shall write; *you yourself* must be punished.

You, in addressing persons, is now used in both the singular and plural number, but must have a plural verb; as,

My son, how *are* (not *is*) *you* to-day?

My sons, how *are you*?

The neuter pronoun *it*, besides representing nouns in the neuter gender, third person singular, may be used in connexion with the verb *to be*, in all genders, persons, and numbers; as, *it is I, he, they, her, or you*. *Hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, should not be written *her's, it's, our's, your's, their's*, nor pronounced *hern, ourn, yourn, them*, which

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dap isplu pap a8 ncn3plu npr2sind prep ncn3s17
 THESE are² thy glorious works,¹ parent of good,
 a8 parent pp10 dem ap a8 ncn3s
 Almighty, thine, this universal frame,¹
 adv a8 a8 frame comppart adv a8 parent adv
 Thus wond'rous fair; thyself¹ how wond'rous then?
 a8 parent rpro virnindpr2s prep dem ap ncn3plu17
 Unspeakable, who¹ sit'st² above these heavens,
 prep17 a8 parent con adv part to parent
 To us invisible, or dimly seen
 prep dap pap a8 ncn3plu con dem ap vratrindpr3plu
 In these thy lower works; yet these (*works*) declare²
 pap ncn3s prep17 con gov'd by declare a8
 Thy goodness³ beyond thought, and pow'rs¹ divine.
 virnimpot rp adv virnindpr2plu ind prep ncn3s17
 Speak² ye¹ who¹ best can tell² ye sons of light,
 ind con pp vratrindpr2plu pp con prep ncn3plu17
 Angels; for ye² behold² him,² and with songs
 con a8 ncn3plu17 adverbial phrase, i.e. always or continually
 And choral symphonies, day-without-night,
 vratrindpr2plu ncn3s part ind prep ncn3s17
 Circle² his throne³ rejoicing; ye, in heaven,
 prep ncf3s imp iap pp ind vratrinfpr
 On earth, join² all ye creatures to extol²
 pp who was the pp who will be the pp who is in the him who shall endure
 Him³, first, Him, last, Him, midst, and, without end.
 a8 prep ncn3plu17 adv prep art ncn3s17 prep ncn3s17
 Fairest (*star*) of stars, last in the train of night,
 con adv pp2s vrnsbjpr2s adv prep art ncn3s17
 If better thou¹ belong² not to the dawn,
 a8 ncn2sind17 rp vratrindpr2s a8 ncn3s
 Sure pledge of day, that¹ crown'st² the smiling morn³
 prep pap a8 ncn3s17 vratrindpr2s pp prep pap ncn3s17
 With thy bright circlet, praise² him³ in thy sphere,
 adv ncn3s sees dem ap a8 ncn3s arises prep ncn3s17
 While day¹ arises,² that sweet hour¹ of prime.
 rind ncm2sind pap a8 ncn3s17 a8 ind con ind
 Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
 vratrindpr2s pp3s pap a8 vratrindpr2s pap ncn3s
 Acknowledge² him³ thy greater, sound² his praise³
 prep pap a8 ncn3s17 con adv pp vratrindpr2s
 In thy eternal course, both when thou¹ climb'st,²
 con adv a8 ncn3s vratrindpr2s con adv pp is
 And when high noon³ hast gain'd,³ and when thou¹ fall'st.²

Relative Pronouns.

Relative pronouns are such as relate to some word or phrase going before, called the antecedent. They are *who* and *which*. *What* and *that* are sometimes relatives, but more frequently some other part of speech. *Who*, is applied to persons; *which*, to animals and inanimate things; as, he is a friend, *who* is faithful in adversity; this is a tree, *which* produces no fruit. *Who*, is thus declined:

<i>Nom.</i> Who.	<i>Possess.</i> Whose.	<i>Obj.</i> Whom.
Which.	Whose.	Which.

savors of the grossest vulgarity; but the words *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, may be classed with either the personal or adjective pronouns.

* The word *who* is the only *pure relative* in the English language; all the rest may be changed at pleasure, in all cases, from a relative into an adjective pronoun, by supplying the noun; but in this case, the word *which* is used instead of *who*; as, who is he? i. e. *which* person is he?

I saw the trees *which* (*relative*) he planted.

I saw the trees, *which trees* (*adj. pro.*) he planted.

I saw the man who went to town to-day.

I saw the man, *which man* went to town to-day, &c.

“Oh, for a blood hound’s precious scent,
To track the way *that* (*relative*) the Gheber went.”

To track the way, *that way* the Gheber went.

In short, the words *what*, *which*, and *that*, are always *adjective pronouns*, when the noun is *expressed*; and *relative pronouns* when it is *understood*.

What is that? (*what* is a rel. pro., interrog. nom. case, after *is*.)

What book is that? (*what* is an adj. pro., belongs to book.)

Which is he? (*relative pro.*, interrog. nom. case, after *is*.)

Which horse is he? (*adj. pro.*, belongs to *horse*, rule 8.)

The word *which*, used in the *possessive case*, makes *whose*; as, the tree *whose* mortal taste brought death, is used for, the mortal taste *of which* brought death; so it is

ncf2s nom ind adv viratrin dpr 2s a8 ncm3s adv virnindpr
 Moon, that¹ now meet'st² the orient sun,³ now fly'st,⁴
 prep art a8 ncn3plu 17 part prep pap ncn3s rp virnindpr
 With the fix'd stars, fix'd in their orb that¹ flies;²
 con ppind a8 ind ap a8 ncn2plu ind rp virnindpr 2plu
 And ye five other wand'ring fires that¹ move² 25
 prep a8 ncn3s 17 adv prep ncn3s 17 viratrimp 2plu
 In mystic dance, not without song, resound²
 pap ncn3s rpro prep ncn3s 17 viratrin dimp 3s ncn3s
 His praise,³ who,¹ out-of darkness call'd-up² light.³
 ncn2s ind con ind ncn2plu art a8 ncn2s ind
 Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
 prep ncf3s 10 ncn3s 17 rp prep a8 circle virnindpr 2plu
 Of nature's womb, that¹ in quaternion run²
 a8 ncn3s 17 virnindpr 2plu con virnindpr 2plu
 Perpetual circle, multi-form,² and mix² 30
 con viratrin dpr 2plu ncn3plu viratrimp 2plu a8 ncn3s
 And nourish² all things;³ let² your ceaseless change³
 viratrin dpr prep pap a8 ncm3s 17 adv a8 ncn3s g'vd by vary
 (to) Vary to our great MAKER still new praise.³
 pp ind ncn2plu ind con see mists rp 2plu adv virnindpr 2plu
 Ye mists and exhalations that¹ now rise²
 prep ncn3s con a8 ncn3s 17 a8 hill con a8 lake
 From hill or steaming lake, dusky or gray,
 con art ncm3s viratrin d 1st fut 3s a8 ncn3plu prep ncn3s 17
 'Till the sun¹ (shall) paint² your fleecy skirts³ with gold, 35
 prep ncn3s 17 art ncn3s 10 a8 ncm3s virnimp 2plu
 In honour to the world's great author rise!²
 adv viratrin dpr prep ncn3plu 17 a8 ncn3s
 Whether to deck² with clouds the uncolour'd sky,³
 con viratrin dpr art a8 ncn3s prep a8 ncn3plu 17
 Or wet² the thirsty earth³ with falling show'rs,
 part con part adv viratrimp 2plu pap ncn3s
 Rising or falling, still advance² his praise.³
 pap ncn3s ind ncn3plu rpro prep a8 ncn3plu 17 virn &c.
 His praise,³ ye winds, that¹ from four quarters blow,² 40
 viratrimp 2pl adv con adv con viratrimp 2pl pap ncn3plu ind
 Breathe² soft or loud; and wave² your tops,³ ye pines,
 prep dis ap ncn3s 17 prep ncn3s 17 prep ncn3s 17 virnimp 2plu
 With ev'ry plant, in sign of worship wave.²
 ncn2plu ind con pp rp viratrimp 2plu con pp virnindpr 2plu
 Fountains, and ye that¹ warble² as ye¹ flow²
 a8 ncn3plu part viratrimp 2pl pap ncn3s
 Melodious murmurs,³ warbling tune² his praise.³
 viratrimp 2pl ncn3plu i ap ind a8 ncn2plu ind ind ncn2pl
 Join³ voices,³ all ye living souls; ye birds 45
 rp part adv prep ncn3s 10 ncn3s 17 virnindpr 2plu
 That¹ singing up to heaven's gate ascend,²
 viratrimp 2plu pap ncn3plu 17 prep pap 17 pap ncn3s
 Bear² on your wings and in your notes his praise.³

Of the words Which, What, Who, That.

WHAT, the most difficult word in the English language, may be considered as three kinds of a pronoun, and an interjection. *What* is compounded of *wh*ich, *th*at, and is mostly equivalent to both of these words; as, that is *what* I wanted, *i. e.* that is *that which* I wanted; or that thing *which* I wanted.*

plain, that the place of the word *who*, used as an adjective pronoun, must be supplied by the word *which*; thus,

Who is he? (*who* is a relative, nom. case, after *is*.)

Which man is he? Here we find the word *which* used for the word *who*, as it would not be correct to say, the tree *which's* taste brought death; or, *who* man is he?

The above remarks, if carefully studied, will throw some light on these difficult words. The student may rest assured, that they are the result of much labour and a long practice, and will be found as satisfactory as any that can be given.

* *First*—It is a compound relative pronoun when it contains an *antecedent* and *relative*, as, “*Whatever* is, is right:” the *thing* is right, *which* is. Nor hope to find a friend, but *what* (in *him who*) has found a friend in thee.

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the human soul. Education is the *thing* to the soul, *which* is sculpture to a block of marble. God hides from brutes *what* men, and from men, *what* spirits know; that is, God hides from brutes the *things which* men know, and he hides the things from men which spirits know.—“*What'e'er* adorns the column and the arch his tuneful breast enjoys;” *i. e.* his tuneful breast enjoys the *things whichever* adorns the column and arch, &c. Yet “*nature's* care endows *whatever* happy man will deign to use them;” *i. e.* that happy man *who* will ever deign, &c.

Secondly.—*What*, as also *who*, and *which*, are interrogatives, when used in asking questions; as, *What* are you doing? *Who* are you? *Which* do you want?

And Thirdly.—*What*, *which*, and *that*, are all adjective pronouns, when the noun is expressed, as: Unto

ind rp prep ncn 3 plu 17 vrn ind pr 2 pl con ind rp vratr ind pr 2 pl
 Ye that in waters glide,² and ye that¹ walk²
 art ncn 3 s con adv vrn ind pr 2 pl con adv vrn ind pr 2 plu
 The earth,³ and stately tread,² or lowly creep;²
 vratr imp 2 plu con pp vrn subj pr 1 s a 8 Milton ncn 3 sat 17
 Witness² if I¹ be² silent, (at) morn or even, 50
 prep * con * * con a 8 * all ncn 3 s 17
 To hill or valley, fountain, or fresh shade
 part a 8 to* prep pap ncn 3 s 17 part pap ncn 3 s 14
 Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.
 interj a 8 n p m 2 s ind vrn imp pr 2 s a 8 Lord adv
 Hail, universal Lord! be² bounteous still
 v ir a tr inf pr 17 adv ncn 3 s con con art ncn 3 s
 To give² (to) us only good,² and if the night¹
 v ratr ind perf 3 s ncn 3 s prep ncn 3 17 v ratr ind perf 3 s
 Has gather'd² aught³ of evil, or conceal'd,² (aught) 55
 v ratr imp 2 s pp con adv ncn 3 s v ratr ind pr 3 s ncn 3 s
 Disperse² it,³ as now light¹ dispels² the dark.³

MILTON.

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n p m 3 s prep i a p ncn 3 plu v ratr ind pr 3 s ncn 3 s prep ncn 3 s 17
 HEAV'ⁿ from all creatures hides² the book³ of fate,
 con art ncn 3 s part pap a 8 ncn 3 s
 All-but the page³ prescrib'd, their present state:³
 prep ncn 3 plu the thing which prep ncn 3 pl 17 ncn 3 v ir a tr
 From brutes whatt men,¹ from men what spirits¹ know;²
 con rp v ratr pot imp 3 s ncn 3 s adv adv
 Or who¹ could suffer² being³ here below?
 art ncn 3 s pap ncn 3 s v ratr &c vrn inf pr adv
 [if] The lamb¹ [which] thy riot¹ dooms² to bleed¹ to-day, 5
 v ir a subj 3 s pp pap ncn 3 s pp both vrn pot imp 3 s
 Had² he¹ thy reason,³ would he¹ skip² and play?²
 part prep art a 8 instant pp v ratr ind pr 3 s a 8 ncn 3 s
 Pleased to the last, he¹ crops² the flow'ry food,³
 con v ratr ind pr 3 s ncn 3 s adv part prep v ratr inf pr pap ncn 3 s
 And licks² the hand³ just rais'd to shed² his blood.³
 inter ncn 2 s prep art ncn 3 s 17 adv part
 Oh blindness to the future! kindly giv'n,
 con disap creature 1 v ratr pot pr ncn 3 s part prep n p m 3 s 17
 That each may fill² the circle³ mark'd by Heav'n; 10

† See page 50.

‡ The word HE is redundant, in opposition with LAMB, and repeated by poetical license only. The word WHICH, understood, is the real objective case of the verb DOOMS.

r p viratindpr3s prep a8 ncn3s con npm3s20
 Who¹ sees² with equal eye, as God of all, [sees]
 art ncm3s vrninfpr con art ncm3s vrninfpr
 A hero² [to] perish, or a sparrow² [to] fall;
 ncn3plu con ncn3plu prep ncn3s17 part
 Atoms² or systems² into ruin hurl'd,
 con adv art ncn3s vrninfpr con adv ncn3s
 And now a bubble² burst, and now a world.³
 vrnimp2s adv adv prep a8 ncn3plu17 vrnimp2s
 Hope² humbly then; with trembling pinions soar;² 15
 vratimp2s a8 ncm3s apposition con npm3s vratimp2s
 Wait² the great teacher² Death;² and God² adore.²
 apbliss a8 ncn3s pp viratindpr3s pp viratinfpr
 What future bliss² he¹ gives² not thee² to know²
 con viratindpr3s dap ncn3s vrninfpr pap ncn3s rule7
 But gives² that hope² to be² thy blessing² now.
 ncn3s vrnindpr3s a8 hopeprep art a8 ncn3s17
 Hope¹ springs² eternal in the human breast:
 ncm3s adv see con adv vrninfpr a8 man
 Man¹ never is, but always to be² blest. 20
 art ncn3s a8 soul con a8 soul prep ncn3s17
 The soul,¹ uneasy, and confin'd from home,
 both vrnindpr3s prep ncn3s17 vrninfpr
 Rests² and expatiates² in a life (which is) to come.²
 interj art a8 ncm3s rp10 a8 ncn3s
 Lo, the poor Indian!² whose untutor'd mind¹
 viratindpr3s npm3s ncn3plu17 con see sees 17 prep art ncn3s17
 Sees² God² in clouds, or hears² him² in the wind;
 pap ncn3s a8 ncn3s adv viratindimp3s vrninfpr
 His soul² proud science¹ never taught² to stray 25
 adv con art a8 ncn3s17 con a8 ncn3s17
 Far as [to] the Solar Walk, or Milky Way:
 con a8 ncn3s prep pap ncn3s17 viratindperf3s
 Yet simple nature¹ to his hope has given,²
 prep art a8 ncn3s17 a8 ncn3s
 Behind the cloud-topt hill, a humbler heav'n²
 indap a8 ncn3s prep ncn3s17 ncn3plu17 part
 Some safer world² in depth of woods embraced,
 indap a8 ncn3s prep art a8 ncn3s17
 Some happier island² in the wat'ry waste: 30
 adv nccg3plu adv pap a8 ncn3s viratindpr3pl
 Where slaves¹ once-more their native land² behold,²
 a8 ncn3plu viratindpr3plu ncm3plu vrnindpr3pl ncn3s
 No fiends¹ torment, no Christians¹ thirst² for gold,
 nom rule1 note3 vratindpr3s pap a8 ncn3s
 To be,¹ contents² his natural desire.²
 pp viratindpr3s a8 ncf3s10 ncn3s a8 ncf3s10 ncn3s
 He¹ asks² no angel's wing,² no seraph's fire;²
 con viratindpr3s part prep dap a8 ncn3s17
 But thinks,² admitted to that equal sky, 35

The distributive are such as distribute, and partake of the nature of the adjective and pronoun : they are, *each, every, either*.*

The demonstrative are such as demonstrate, and partake of the same nature ; and are known by the list, which is, *this, that, these, those*.†

The indefinite are such as do not define and partake of

the *noun is expressed*, they are *adjective pronouns*; precisely on the same principle with the *relatives, what, which, and that*, as shown before; but when the *noun is understood*, or previously expressed, they are *personal and relative pronouns*.

ELUCIDATION.

Possessive Adjective.

My hat, *thy* book ;
His paper, *her* fan ;
Our work, *your* horse ;

Adjective Pronouns.

Which day is gone ;
Which road did he go ;
That horse is good ;
What despair fills his mind ;

Personal Pronoun Possessive.

The hat is *mine*, book is *thine* ;
Paper is *his*, fan is *hers* ;
This is *ours*, horse is *yours*.

Relative Pronouns.

Day *which* is gone ;
The road in *which* he went ;
The horse *that* he sold is good ;
That despair *which* fills, &c.

Is it not plain, that a word *belonging to* a noun must be an adjective or adjective pronoun ; while one *standing for it*, is a personal or relative pronoun.

* *Each* relates to two or more persons or things, and signifies either of the two, or every one of any number taken separately.

Every relates to several persons or things, and signifies each one taken separately ; as, every man must account for himself, means *all men* ; but it also denotes that the act of *accountability* must be performed *separately*, and not jointly. This pronoun was formerly written apart from its noun, but is now joined constantly with it.

Either relates to two persons or things, and signifies either one or the other ; *either* James or John will attend the convention. As this pronoun relates to only two things, the expression, *either of the three*, would be improper. *Neither* imports not either, i. e. not one nor the other ; as, neither of my friends was there.

† *This* and *these* refer to the nearest or last mentioned

pap a8 ncm3s viratind1 fut3s with 17 ncn3s
 His faithful dog¹ shall bear² him company.³
 virnimp2s a8 pp con prep pap ncn3s17 prep ncn3s17
 Go,³ wiser thou!¹ and in thy scale of sense,
 vratimp2s pap ncn3s prep ncm3s17
 Weigh² thy opinion³ against Providence;
 Call that imperfection which thou fanciest such, is the transposition of this
 Call² imperfection³ what³ thou¹ fanciest² such; [line.
 viratimp2s advpp viratindpr3s ncn3s adv ncn3s
 Say² here he¹ gives² too-little,³ there too-much,³ 40
 prep ncn3s17 a8 ncn3s17 pap ncn3s is
 In pride, in reasoning pride, our error¹ lies;²
 indap creatures vratindpr3 plu ncn3s con vraindpr3 plu ncn3s17
 All¹ quit² their sphere,³ and rush-into the skies.
 ncn3s adv vrnindpr3s prep art a8 ncn3s17
 Pride¹ still is² aiming¹ at the blest abodes;
 ncm3 plu virnimp2s plu n&cr7 ncn3 plu
 Men¹ would be² angels;¹ angels¹ would be² gods.¹ n&cr7
 part virninfer r7 con ncn3 plu vrnindpr3 plu
 Aspiring to be² gods,¹ if angels¹ fell;² 45
 part virninfer r7 ncm3 plu vrnindpr3 plu
 Aspiring to be² angels,¹ men¹ rebel;²
 con rp adv vrnindpr3s vratindpr3 art ncn3 plu
 And [he] who¹ but wishes² to invert³ the laws³
 prep ncm3s17 vrnindpr3s prep art ncm3s17
 Of order, sins³ against th¹ ETERNAL-CAUSE.

POPE.

ENGLISH READER. CHAP. VI. § 20.

viratimp2s prep demapt † † all ncn3s17
 SEE,³ through this air, this ocean, and this earth,
 indap ncn3s a8 live con part prep ncn3s17
 All matter³ quick, and bursting into birth.
 prep adv adv a8 ncn3s virnimp2s
 Above, [us] how high progressive life¹ may go!²
 prep adv adv adv adv vrnimp2s prep
 Around, [us] how wide! how deep extend² below! [us]
 a8 ncn2s ind ncn3s17 rp prep ncm3s17 virnind&c.
 Vast chain of being¹² which from God began,² 5
 nom to began a8 angel a8 man nom to began
 Nature¹ ethereal, human, angel;¹ man;¹
 all ncm3s nom to began in 5th line comrp a8 ncn3s viratimp2s
 Beast,¹ bird,¹ fish,¹ insect,¹ what³ no eye¹ can see,²
 a8 ncn3s viratimp2s prep ncn3s17 prep pp17
 No glass¹ can reach;² from infinite to thee,

the same nature with the adjective and pronoun ; and are known by the list, which is, *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

SECT. V.—OF THE VERB.

A VERB is a word which *affirms* that some being or thing *exists* or *acts*.

Order for parsing the Verb.

A verb, and why ? regular, irregular, or defective, and why ? active, passive, or neuter, and why ? if active, transitive, or intransitive, and why ? mood and tense, and why ? person and number, and why ? with what it agrees, and why ?

A verb is said to be regular, when it will form its imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and its perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb.

A verb is said to be irregular, when it will not do this ; and defective, when it cannot be conjugated through all the moods and tenses.

A verb active expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent, or nominative case, to produce the action, and an object, or objective case, to be affected by the action thus produced by the agent ; as, to love, I love Penelope.

noun ; that and those to the more distant or first mentioned ; as, this (N. Y.) state is more healthy and populous than that, (Virginia.) Both wealth and poverty are temptations ; that (wealth) tends to excite pride ; this (poverty) discontent.

By a wrong application of these demonstrations, the sentence would be wholly perverted ; thus, *wealth and poverty are temptations ; this (poverty) tends to excite pride ; that (wealth) discontent.* — Washington and Arnold were two American generals ; *this (Arnold) saved his country ; that, (Washington,) like Judas, endeavoured to barter it away for British gold. It should be, that saved, and this endeavored.*

<i>Nominative.</i>	One,	other,	others.
<i>Possessive.</i>	One's,	other's,	others'.
<i>Objective.</i>	One,	other,	others.

- prep pp 17 prep ncn 3 s 17 prep a 8 ncn 3 plu 17
 From thee to nothing—On superior pow'rs
 virn subj imp 2 pl vrn inf a 8 powers aux prep pp 10
 Were² we¹ to press,² inferior might² on ours; (power)¹⁰
 con prep art a 8 ncn 3 s 17 virat pot imp art ncn 3 s
 Or in the full creation [*it would*] leave² a void,²
 adv indap ncn 3 s virpas ind pr 3 s a 8 ncn 3 s vrpas ind pr 3 s
 Where one step¹ [*is*] broken,² the great scale¹ is² destroy'd.²
 prep ncn 3 s 10 ncn 3 s 17 adjpro ncn 3 s pp virat ind pr 2 pl
 From nature's chain whatever link² you¹ strike,²
 a 8 link con a 8 link virat ind pr 3 s ncn 3 s adv
 Tenth or ten-thousandth, breaks² the chain² alike.
 con con dap ncn 3 s prep ncn 3 s 17 vrn subj pr 3 s
 And, if each system¹ in gradation roll,² 15
 adv a 8 system prep art a 8 ncn 3 s 17
 Alike essential to th' amazing whole,
 art a 8 nom to should be con prep iap system iap system
 The least confusion² but in one, not all
 dap ncn 3 s adv con art ncn 3 s vrn pot pr 3 s
 That system¹ only, but the whole¹ must fall.²
 virat imp 2 s ncn 3 s a 8 earth prep pap ncn 3 s 17 vrn inf pr
 Let² earth,² unbalanc'd, from her orbit [*to*] fly,²
 ncn 3 plu con ncn 3 plu vrn pot imp a 8 suns prep art ncn 3 s 17
 Planets² and suns² [*would*] run lawless thro' the sky; 20
 virat imp 2 s ncn 3 plu prep pap ncn 3 plu 17 vrpas inf pr
 Let² ruling angels² from their spheres [*to*] be hurl'd,²
 ncn 3 s ncn 3 s 17 vrpas pot imp con ncn 3 s ncn 3 s 17
 Being² on being [*would be*] wreck'd, and world¹ on world;
 ncn 3 s 10 a 8 ncn 3 plu prep pap ncn 3 s 17 vrn pot pr 3 plu
 Heav'n's whole foundations¹ to their centre (*would*) nod,²
 con ncn 3 s vrn pot pr 3 s prep art ncn 3 s 17 npm 3 s 17
 And nature¹ (*would*) tremble² to the throne of God.
 iap dap a 8 npm 3 s virat ind 1 fut 1 plu
 All this dread ORDER² break²—for whom? for thee? 25
 a 8 ncn 3 s ind interj all ncn 2 s ind
 Vile worm! Oh madness! pride! impiety!
 rp con art ncn 3 s part art ncn 3 s virat inf pr
 What-if the foot, ordain'd the dust² to tread,²
 con ncn 3 s vrn subj imp 3 s rule 3d inf art ncn 3 s
 Or hand,¹ to toil,² aspir'd² to be² the head?
 rp con art all ncn 3 s vrn subj imp 3 s rule 3d
 What-if the head,¹ the eye,¹ or ear,¹ repin'd²
 vrn inf pr a 8 ncn 3 pl nom to serve a 8 ncn 3 s 17
 To serve² mere engines¹ to the ruling mind? 30
 adv con a 8 thing prep indap ncn 3 s 17 vrat inf
 Just as absurd for any part to claim²
 vrn inf ind pr appart prep dem a 8 ncn 3 s 17
 To be² another,¹ in this gen'ral frame:
 adv con a 8 thing vrat inf pr art ncn 3 s con ncn 3 s
 Just as absurd to mourn² the tasks² or pains,² [*which*]²

A passive verb expresses a passion or suffering, or the receiving of an action, and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon ; as, to be loved ; Penelope is loved by me.*

And here it may not be improper to explain the meaning of the word *neuter*. This word is of Latin origin, and signifies *neither*; as, George is masculine, Eliza is feminine, but this book is *neuter*, or *neither* male nor female. A tree *bears* fruit; *bears* is an *active* verb. Fruit *is borne* by a tree; *is borne* is a passive verb, representing the fruit in a *non acting* state, and a passive *recipient* of the action. A tree *stands* in the ground; *stands* is *neuter*, or

* According to this division of the verb, those verbs *only* are *active* which actually *require* an *objective case* after them, and are *capable of being converted into the passive voice*. For instance, *see* is an active verb, because it is impossible *to see*, without seeing some *object*; if I see, *I must* see something; and this act of seeing requires two things; first, an *agent, actor*, or *seer*, called the *nominative case*; and second, an *objective case*, or *object seen*; as, *I see objects*.

If either the *nominative* or *objective case* be wanting, no act of seeing can take place. 1. A tree *bears* fruit. 2. The earth *supports* a church. 3. I *hold* a pen *perfectly still*. 4. A vice *will hold* them immovable. 5. A tub *contains* motionless water.

All these verbs are called active, *not because they denote any kind of motion*, for it must be apparent to the most limited capacity, that they *have no motion whatever*, but because they require an *objective case* after them; the act of bearing *requires* an *object borne*; of supporting, an object supported; and I cannot hold without holding an object; and whether the object held be represented as in a state of motion or not, has no agency in making it an active verb. Again, all *active* verbs may become *passive*.

Active.

A tree bears fruit.
Earth supports an edifice.
I see the paper.
A pen makes letters.

Passive.

Fruit is borne by a tree.
An edifice is supported by the earth.
The paper is seen by me.
Letters are made with a pen.

.art a8 a8 ncn3s prep ncn3s17 vratrindpr3s
 'The great directing mind¹ of all ordains.² [*which*³]
 indap virnindplu advonlyr7 prep indap a8 ncn3s17
 All¹ are² but parts¹ of one stupendous whole, 35
 rp10 ncn3s ncn3sr7 is con npm3s art ncn3sr7
 Whose body¹ nature¹ is,² and God (*is*) the soul:¹
 rp nom to all the verbs marked thus * con prep iap body a8 soul
 'That changed through all, and yet in all the same,
 a8 soul prep art ncn3s17 prep art a8 ncn3s17
 Great in the earth as in th' ethereal frame;
 vraindpr3s art ncm3s17 vraindpr3s art ncn3s17
 Warm²* in the sun, refreshes²* in the breeze,
 vrnindpr3s ncn3plu17 con vrnindpr3s art ncn3s17
 Glows²* in the stars, and blossoms²* in the trees: 40
 vrnindpr3s prep indap ncn3s17 vrnindpr3s ncn3s17
 Lives²* thro' all life, extends²* thro' all extent,
 vrnindpr3s a8 vrnindpr3s a8 soul
 Spreads²* undivided, operates²* unspent;
 vraindpr3s prep ap ncn3s17 vratrindpr3s pap a8 ncn3s
 Breathes²* in our soul, informs²* our mortal part,³
 con a8 con a8 soul prep art ncn3s17 con ncn3s17
 As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
 con a8 con a8 prep a8 ncm3s17 rpro vrnindpr3s
 As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns, 45
 con art a8 nef3s17 rp vra con vrnindpr3s
 As [*in*] the rapt seraph that adores² and burns:²
 prep i7 a8 † † † † † ncn3s
 'To him (*there is*) no high,¹ no low,¹ no great,¹ no small;¹
 pp † † † † con † vratrindpr3s ncn3s
 He¹ fills,² he bounds,² connects,² and equals² all.³
 transposed *cease †then †nor †name, i. e. call not †God †imperfection.
 Cease,* then,† nor† ORDER† imperfection‡ name:¶
 pap a8 ncn3s vrnindpr3s prep the thing i7 which3
 Our proper bliss¹ depends² on what³ we¹ blame.² 50
 viratrimp2s pap ncn3s dap a8 dap a8
 Know² thy-own point:³ this kind, this due degree²
 prep ncn3s17 ncn3s17 npm3s vratrindpr3s pp17
 Of blindness, weakness, Heav'n¹ bestows² on thee.
 vraimp2s prep dap con indap ncn3s17
 Submit—In this or any other sphere,
 a8 person virninfpr con a8 person pp2s virn pot pr2s
 Secure to be² as blest as thou canst bear:²
 a8 person art ncn3s17 iap a8 npm3s17
 Safe in the hand of one disposing pow'r, 55
 con prep art a8 hour con art a8 ncn3s17
 Or (*whether*) in the natal, or the mortal hour.
 iap ncn3s is advonly ncn3sr7 a8 prep pp17
 All nature¹ is² but art,¹ unknown to thee;
 iap ncn3s ncn3sr7 rp pp vira trimp2s
 All chance,¹ (*is*) direction,¹ which³ thou¹ canst not see:²

neither active or passive ; for we can (*neuter or*) *neither* say that the tree stands the ground, or the ground is stood by the tree.

A verb *neuter* declares that some being or thing *exists*, either in a state of rest or motion ; as, I stand, I walk, planets *are* always in their orbits, that is, moving planets exist in their orbits.

Remarks on Active Verbs.

A verb *active* always *governs* an *objective case*, either expressed or understood ; and this object may be either, 1st. *A noun or a pronoun* ; 2d. *A verb in the infinitive mood* ; or, 3d. *A phrase or sentence*. *

Remarks on Verbs Active and Neuter.

Many verbs, in all languages, are used in an active and neuter sense. When the *action* passes to an object,

* 1st. An active verb governs a noun or pronoun, which is its most common object ; as,

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Verb act.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Verb act.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>
John	sold	his horse.	I	saw	him.
Charles	weighs	tea.	You	will pay	him.
Thomas	makes	shoes.	She	knows	them.
Robert	stole	a gun.	He	addressed	her.
A horse	draws	a car.	I	want	it.

2d. "The infinitive mood," says Mr. Murray, "has much the nature of a noun, being used as a nominative or an objective of an active verb ;" therefore, care must be taken not to call the words which produce them neuter, which is frequently done by some teachers and students.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Verb act.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>
Boys	love	to play, (or <i>play</i> .)
I	want	to write.
You	expect	to return.

These fires have to finish, &c. (See p. 41.)

3d. An active verb may be formed in consequence of having a whole sentence, or, in fact, an entire oration, for *its object*.

iap ncn3s7 ncn3s7 adv part harmony
All discord,¹ (is) harmony,¹ not understood ;

iap a8 ncn3s a8 ncn3s7

All partial evil,¹ (is) universal good :¹

60

con ncn3s17 ncn3s17 a8 ncn3s10 17

And, (in) spite of Pride, in erring Reason's spite,

iap ncn3s is a8 truth comrp is, is a8 thing

One truth¹, is² clear,—WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.

i. e. the thing¹ which¹ is, is² right.³

POPE.

o — o — o — o —

ENGLISH READER. CHAP. V. § 1.

prep art ncn3s17 art ncn3s17 adv art ncn3s is a8

At the close of the day, when the hāmlēt¹ is still,

con ncm3plu art ncn3plu prep ncn3s17 vratrindpr3plu

And mortals¹ the sweets³ of forgetfulness prove ;²

adv ncn3s con art ncn3s virpasindpr3s ncn3s17

When nought¹ but the torrent¹ is heard² on the hill,

con ncn3s con art ncf3s10 nom to is heard 17

And nought¹ but the nightingale's song¹ in the grove :

pp virnindimp3s adv prep art ncn3s17 art ncn3s17 adv

It¹ was² thus, by the cave of the mountain afar, 5

adv pap ncn3s virnindimp3s a8 harp art ncm3s vratrind

While his harp¹ rung² symphonious, a hermit began :²

adv prep compp con prep ncn3s17 ncn3s17

No-more with himself, or with nature at war,

pp virnindimp3s art ncm3s20 con pp virnindimp3s ncm3s

He¹ thought¹ as a sage,¹ though he felt as a man.

interj adv adv part prep ncn3s17

"Ah ! why, all abandon'd to darkness and wo ;

adv a8 ncf2s nomind demap a8 ncn3s

Why, lone Philomela, (is²) that languishing fall ?¹

10

con ncn3s virnind 1 fut3s con art ncm3s vratrind 1 fut3s

For spring¹ shall return,² and a lover³ bestow,²

con ncn3s adv pap ncn3s vratrind 1 fut3s

And sorrow¹ no-longer thy bosom³ intral.²

con con ncn3s vratrsubjpr3s pp vratrindpr3s a8 ncn3s

But, if pity¹ inspire² thee,³ renew² the sad lay,³

virnindpr3s a8 ncf2s ind ncm3s vratrindpr3s virninfpr

Mourn,² sweetest complainer, man¹ calls² thee³ to mourn ;²

intj vratrindpr3s rp10 ncn3plu adv pp10 is reg adv

O soothe² him² whose pleasures¹ like thine pass² away : 15

adv pp virnindpr3plu pp adv vrn &c.

Full-quickly they¹ pass²—but they¹ never return.²

adv part adv prep art ncn3s17 art ncn3s17

Now gliding remote, on the verge of the sky,

they are active ; but when the action is confined to the nominative case, they are neuter.

Nom.	Verb.	Obj.
I	know	"that the report is incorrect."
Washington	learnt	"how to command the American army."
He	thought	} "that the love of country would influence his conduct, and direct his actions." "that he was astonished to find such principles avowed in this enlightened country, and in the nineteenth century."
Mr. Randolph said		

(Here follows twelve closely printed columns ; all of which is the object of the active verb *said*.) These sentences may all be rendered in the passive voice, which proves beyond a doubt, that the verbs are transitive ; thus, that the report is incorrect, *is known* by me, &c.

4th. Some active verbs in their single state, which always govern a phrase or sentence, may be rendered capable of governing a single word, by the addition of a proposition ; as, "we *thought* that the foe would be rioting over his head, and we far away on the billows." "We *thought* of the morrow."

In the first sentence, *thought* governs a sentence ; in the second, *thought of* governs one word, *morrow*.

5th. It sometimes happens that an active verb governing an object, as, *I bow my knees*, may be construed together with its object as governing an objective sentence following it, as, "I (*bow my knees*, i. e. *pray*) that he would grant you according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his spirit in the inner man, that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith, that ye being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend, with all saints, what is the length, and breadth, and depth, and height, and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with the fulness of God." Ephesians, ch. iii. verses 14, 16, 17, 18. Here the active verb, *bow*, first governs *knees*, and then the phrase *bow my knee*, being equivalent to the verb *pray*, governs the prayer which follows ; as, *I raise my hands and heart to heaven*, that God would avert the coming storm, and save us from impending vengeance and the *wrath to come*.

art ncf3s a8moon. pap ncn3s vtrwindpr3s
 The moon¹ half-extinguish'd her crescent² displays;³
 con adv pp vraindimp1s adv a8moon adv
 But lately I¹ mark'd,² when majestic on-high
 pp vrnindimp3s art ncn3plu vrnindimp3plu pap ncn3s17
 She¹ shone,² and the planets¹ were lost² in her blaze. 20
 vrnimp2s pap a8nind con prep ncn3s17 vtrimp2s
 Roll-on,² thou fair orb, and with gladness pursue²
 art ncn3s rp vtrindpr3spp prep ncn3s17 adv
 The path² that¹ conducts² thee² to splendour again:
 con ncn3s10 a8 ncn3s ap ncn3s vtrind1fut3s
 But man's faded glory² what change¹ shall renew!²
 inter ncn3sind vrninfpr art ncn3s17 adv a8glory
 Ah, fool! to exult in a glory so vain!
 pp is ncn3sr7 art ncn3s is a8landscape adv
 It¹ is² night,¹ and the landscape¹ is² lovely no-more: 25
 pp vrnindpr1s pp ncn2pluind pp vrnindpr1s adv prep pp
 I¹ mourn;² but, ye woodlands, I mourn not for you;
 con ncn3s vrnindpr3s pap ncn3plu vtrinfpr
 For morn¹ is approaching,² your charms² to restore,²
 part prep a8 ncn3s17 con part prep n&c.
 Perfum'd with fresh fragrance, and glitt'ring with dew.
 con con prep art ncn3s17 ncn3s17 pp vrnindpr1s
 Nor yet for the ravage of winter I¹ mourn;²
 a8 ncn3s art a8 ncn3s vtrind1fut3s
 Kind nature¹ the embryo blossom² will save:² 30
 con adv ncn3svtrind1fut3s a8 ncn3s
 But when shall spring¹ visit² the mouldering urn!²
 intj adv ncn3svrnind1fut3s ncn3s17 art ncn3s17
 O when shall day¹ dawn² on the night of the grave!
 pp vrnindimp3s adv prep art ncn3s17 a8 ncn3s17 part
 It¹ was² thus by the glare of false science betray'd,
 rpro is vtrinfpr con is reg vtrinfpr
 That¹ leads,² to bewilder;² (us) and dazzles,² to blind;² (us)
 pap ncn nom absol part vrninfpr prep ncn3s17 adv see fr. shade
 My thoughts went to roam, from shade onward to shade,
 ncn3s prep pp con ncn3s prep
 Destruction¹ (was) before me, and sorrow¹ (was) behind;
 vtrimp a8 n m 2s ind part ncn3s adv pp vtrindimp1s
 O pity, great Father of light, then I cried,²
 pap nccg3s rp adv vrnimp3s prep pp17
 Thy creature² who¹ fain would² not wander² from thee!
 intj a8 creature prep ncn3s17 pp vtrindpr1s pap ncn3s
 Lo, humbled in dust, I¹ relinquish² my pride:²
 prep ncn3s17 prep see doubt pp adv vtrimp2s
 From doubt and from darkness thou¹ only canst free.² 40

BEATTIE.

For remaining exercises in parsing, see page 113.

Of the Verb TO BE.

The verb TO BE, either expressed or understood, enters into the formation of all propositions, sentences, or verbs,

1. Nom.	Verb act.	Obj.	Nom.	Verb neut.	Obj.
Robert	fell	a tree.	Robert	fell	down.
Charles	raised	his hand.	Charles	raised	up.
Sarah	walked	the room.	She	walked	to town.
Charles	rolled	a marble.	A marble	rolls	on the ground.

2. A *neuter verb* may also become *active* by being compounded of a preposition.

<i>Verb neut.</i>	<i>Compound act. verb, with its object.</i>
I smile.	I smile on him.
He laughs.	He laughs at her.
The ship came.	She came to the port.

These compound active verbs are known to be active from the circumstance, that they can be rendered in the passive voice ; thus, he was smiled on by fortune ; she was laughed at for her folly : from whence it is plain, that the verbs are active, and that they become so by being associated with the preposition ; as, he cannot say, I smile him, or, he was smiled by fortune.

3. *Of active verbs which govern one object only.*—The following verbs, usually ranked among neuter verbs, may be considered as active, which, beyond all possibility of doubt, they uniformly are ; to wit, *to live, to die, to dream, to run*—as, *to live a life, to die the death, to dream a dream, to run a race.* That the preceding verbs are uniformly active is manifest from the fact, that it is impossible to live without living a life, or die without dying a death, and no one can dream without dreaming a dream, &c. They are *active* whether the *object* be *expressed* or not. They differ from any other active verb in this respect : the objective case following these verbs, is the result of the verb ; thus, the act of living forms a life, when completed ; and without the act of dying, there can be no death, &c., which is not the case with other active verbs. I *see* the book ; *see* does not form the book ; also, you can see all *objects* which are visible, but you can *die* nothing but a *death*, nor *live* any thing but a *life*.

THEORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Of Verbs transitive and intransitive.

A verb is said to be transitive, when the action passes to an object; as, I *wrote a letter*; I *love to write*; I *heard him say that John had gone to New York*.

A verb is intransitive when the action is confined to its nominative case; as, I *stand, sit, walk, or run*.

All *active verbs* are *transitive*, and, consequently, all *transitive verbs* are *active*; their being transitive is the only circumstance which can *form* an active verb, in a grammatical sense; and, as a matter of course, all neuter verbs are intransitive; their being intransitive is the very thing which forms a neuter verb.

Of Mood.

Mood or mode is a certain form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented. There are five moods of verbs, viz., the Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.†

* The author hopes that the great importance of a clear knowledge of the verb in its *governing powers*, will excuse him for the length of his remarks, as well as the repetitions which may occur in them. The only difference between verbs is, that some govern an object, while others do not, which is of great practical utility in Syntax, and forms a plain distinction between them, without creating any ambiguity in the mind of the student. On the other hand, to call part of the *neuter verbs active intransitive*, is a difficult distinction to make, and when made is of no utility whatever, which is plain from the fact, that authors disagree among themselves, as it respects hundreds of words.

† Mood is a logical term, and means the *shape* or *form* which any article can be made to assume; and in a logical sense, they are indefinite and unlimited in number, when applied to almost any article; thus, silver in the *ore* is one mood or form; in a melted state, another; in a refined state, another. So, a dollar, a spoon, a watch, a plate, a medal, or any other *form* which the same silver can possibly assume, are all moods, or forms of existence.

THEORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

whether active, passive, or neuter, in all their moods and tenses.* (See p. 14 and 16, *ante*.)

To be associated with Neuter Verbs.

* He had slept,	is equal to	He had <i>been</i> sleeping.
I run,	" "	I <i>am</i> running.
I muse,	" "	I <i>am</i> musing.
I stand,	" "	I <i>am</i> standing.

To be associated with Active Verbs.

I *wrote* a letter, is parsed like, I *was writing* a letter.
He *shot* a deer, " " He *was shooting* a deer.
Charles *assists* John, " Charles *is assisting* John.

In the preceding examples, this association forms a second or progressive form of conjugation; but *to be associated with passive verbs* is absolutely and indispensably necessary to its very existence. No passive verb can be found without it, and, consequently, admits of only one form of conjugation; as, a letter *is* written by me; John *is* assisted by Charles.

The combination of two *neuter verbs* cannot possibly form an active verb, because they never can have any more government when associated together, than they possess in a separate state; any more than I can by my deed of conveyance create an estate in fee simple indefeasible, to a second person, of a piece of land in which I have *no interest whatever*. Hence the verb *to be*, added to *any participle* derived from a *neuter verb*, I am falling, or, am fallen, forms a neuter verb only, whatever form it may assume.

The verb *to be*, added to the *present participle* of an active verb, forms an *active verb only*, in another form of conjugation, as before stated; and when the verb *to be* is joined to the *perfect or passive participle*, it forms a *passive verb*.

Note.—The reason why the verb *to be* can be associated so readily with every verb in the language, is this, that all verbs imply existence, whether they are active, passive, or neuter. (See p. 16, *ante*.)

The Indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, he loves, he is loved; or it asks a question; as, Does he love? Is he loved? *

The Imperative mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting; as, Depart thou; Mind ye.†

Potential and Subjunctive Moods.

The potential mood implies, possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, it may rain, he may go or stay, I can walk, they should learn.

Subjunctive mood,‡ represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c.; and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another

As a verb has only five different forms, therefore, there can be but five moods.

First, the Indicative, or declaring form; as,	I walk.
Second, the Imperative, or commanding form; as,	Walk in.
Third, the Potential, or possible form; as,	I may walk.
Fourth, the Subjunctive, or doubtful mood; as,	If I walk.
Fifth, the Infinitive, or unlimited mood; as,	To walk.

* The Indicative mood is used, 1, for making a simple declaration or statement, as, I *walk*; Wellington *conquered* Napoleon; 2, for interrogating, as, who is he? Do I walk? Did Wellington conquer Napoleon? and, of course, 3, it may be used negatively as well as other moods and tenses, as, I do *not* walk; Wellington did *not* conquer Napoleon.

† All verbs, when in the Imperative mood, must always be in the present tense, second person, singular or plural. A verb to be in this mood, must be spoken in form of a command, with an accent; thus, *Love ye me*, or, *Do ye love me*, when pronounced in a commanding or spirited manner, by laying the stress of the voice on the verbs, are in the Imperative mood; but if they be pronounced in an interrogative manner, then it will be in the Indicative mood; *Love ye me?* or, *Do ye love me?* This will show the importance of a correct pronunciation.

‡ The *subjunctive and indicative* moods differ from each other in the formation of the present tense singular, in all

verb; as, I will respect him, though he chide me; he will not be pardoned, unless he repent.

verbs, and in the present and imperfect of the verb *to be*, in both numbers, thus:

<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>		<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>	
I see,	if I see;	I rule,	if I rule;	I write,	if I write;		
Thou seest,	if thou see;	Thou rulest,	if thou rule;	Thou writest,	if thou write;		
He sees,	if he see;	He rules,	if he rule;	He writes,	if he write.		

To be, in the present tense.

<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>		<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>	
<i>Present.</i>		<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I am,	we are;	If I be,	if we be;	I was,	we were;	If I were,	they were;
Thou art,	you are;	If thou be,	if you be;	Thou wast,	you were;	If thou wert,	ye were;
He is,	they are;	If he be,	if we be;	he was,	they were;	If he were,	they were.

This difference existing in the formation of the present tense of the singular number, is the only circumstance which distinguishes the two moods from each other. The *present indicative*, always denotes *present certainty*; and the *present subjunctive*, always denotes *future contingencies*: I *see* this paper, denotes that I am *seeing*; but in the sentence, If I see him to-morrow I will speak to him, implies, If I *should see him to-morrow* I will speak. *Should* denotes uncertainty, and *to-morrow*, futurity; in fact, we are never uncertain about any thing but futurity; about things present we have an absolute certainty. The reason of the difference of the formation of the present tense singular, of the two moods, is, that before the subjunctive, *should*, is always understood; thus, if I (*should*) see, if thou (*shouldst*) see, if he (*should*) see, if I (*should*) see, &c. Without the combination of contingency and futurity, a verb would be in the indicative mood, let whatever conjunction might attend it; thus, "if I *write* this sentence," here the verb *write* is in the indicative mood; because it is certain to me, that I am now writing it, consequently, the conjunction will not make it uncertain. But if I say, "if I *write* until ten o'clock," I shall have deferred the moods and tenses; here the verb *write* denotes both *futurity* and *contingency*, for it is *uncertain* or *contingent* whether I shall continue to write until ten

Of the Infinitive Mood.

The infinitive mood represents an action or event in a general or unlimited manner, without any regard to number or person; as, *to speak, to write.**

Of Participial Moods.

The participle is a certain mood or form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating of both the pro-

o'clock; and if I should, it must be performed at a future period, as it is now only two o'clock. The conjunctions which precede (*but never form*) the subjunctives, are *if, though, except, unless, and whether.*

** Person and Number.*

The infinitive mood has *no nominative case*, and consequently *no person or number.*

The reason why any verb has person and number attached to it, is, because it has a nominative case; and verbs have certain terminations agreeing with the nominative case. A verb never speaks, is not spoken to nor of, like a noun; neither does it denote the number of objects or actions, as has been suggested by some modern "man of yesterday;" but person and number applied to verbs means, certain terminations agreeing with *nouns* and *pronouns*, to which number and person actually belong; as,

I write, Thou writest, He writes, We write, You write;
Boy plays. Boys play.

The fact is simply this, that the English language abounds in the use of the letter *s*, which gives a hissing sound, and it would not sound well to have both the nominative and verb end with this letter, or both end without it, as, *Boy play, Boys plays*, would be both ungrammatical; consequently, when the *s* terminates the noun, as, *Boys play*, the sentence is *plural*; but if it is attached to the verb, as *Boy plays*, it is then *singular*.

The infinitive, may be considered as a verbal noun used in the nominative or objective case, (*but never in the possessive.*)

perties of a verb and adjective; as, I am desirous of *knowing* him; *admired* and *applauded*, he became vain. There are three participles, to wit, the *present* or *active*, the *perfect* or *passive*, and the *compound perfect*; as, (present) *loving*, (perfect) *loved*, (compound perfect) *having loved*.

Of the Tenses.

Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit of only the present, past, and future, but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations, viz.: the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, and the first and second future tenses.*

1. The present tense represents an action or event, as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, *I rule, I am ruled*.

2. The perfect tense denotes an action as completed at the present time; as, *I have finished my letter*.

3. The imperfect tense represents the action or event either as past or finished, or as remaining unfinished at a

* Tenses are certain modifications of the verb which point out the distinction of time.

Tense is naturally divided into the *present*, *past*, and *future*, and an action is represented as complete and finished, or as incomplete, unfinished, and in a progressive state, which gives rise to the six tenses, two present, two past, and two future tenses; thus:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>Present,</i> | { 1. Present time <i>continuing</i> , as, <i>I write, do write, or am writing.</i>
2. Present time <i>completed</i> , as, <i>I have written, have been writing.</i> |
| <i>Past,</i> | { 3. Past time <i>continuing</i> , as, <i>I wrote a letter.</i>
4. Past time <i>completed</i> , as, <i>I had written.</i> |
| <i>Future,</i> | { 5. Future time <i>continuing</i> , as, <i>I shall write.</i>
6. Future time <i>completed</i> , as, <i>I shall have written.</i> |

certain time past ; as, I *loved* her, for her modesty and virtue.

4. The *pluperfect* tense represents an action not only past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence ; as, I *had* finished my letter before he arrived.

5. The first future tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time ; as, the sun *will* rise to-morrow.

6. The second future tense represents that an action will be fully accomplished, at or before the time of another action or event ; as, I *shall have dined* at one o'clock.*

The *present tense* represents present time, and has three distinct forms: the first or simple form, as, I *write*, I *speak* ; the second or emphatic form, as, I *do write*, I *do speak* ; the third or progressive form, as, I *am writing*, I *am speaking*.

The first form simply expresses the existence of a fact, as, *trees grow*, *water runs* ; the second, expresses the same fact, with emphasis, as, *waters do run*, *trees do grow* ; and the third form denotes the existence of the fact, and also represents it in a progressive state ; as, *trees are growing*, *water is running*.

The *perfect*, or *present perfect*, denotes a complete, finished *present* action, as, I *have written a book*, denotes that the action of writing has been completed at the present time ; and consequently, this tense never is and never can be associated with past time. It is not correct to say, I *have written* a letter yesterday. When we intend to denote past time, we must use the past tense, as, I *wrote* a letter yesterday.

The *imperfect*, or *past tense*, has also three forms, which may be defined in the same manner as those corresponding forms in the present tense. The first form denotes a simple past action ; the second denotes a past action, with emphasis ; and the third, a past action in progress, or continuance ; as, 1. I *spoke* ; 2. I *did speak* ; 3. I *was speaking*.

The *pluperfect*, or *past perfect*, bears the same relation to the imperfect that the perfect does to the present. It has

Of Auxiliary Verbs and Conjugation.

Auxiliary or helping verbs, are those by the help of which the English verb is principally conjugated. They are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can, and must*, with their variations. These verbs, when used in the conjugation of other verbs, only serve to form the different moods and tenses; the auxiliary and principal verbs are counted but as one verb. The auxiliary, in such cases, makes no *sense*, unless the principal be joined.

I had ——— to him yesterday.
I had *spoken* to him yesterday.

I shall — him to-morrow.
I shall *see* him to-morrow.

Conjugation of Regular Verbs.

The following is a blank conjugation of all the *regular verbs* in the language, whether *active* or *neuter*. As the different forms of conjugation are of great utility to the classical writer and eloquent orator, I have exhibited the

has but two forms; as, I *had been loved*, or, *had been loving*. The emphatic form is wanting to this tense; to say, I had did write, would be nonsense. This tense denotes a complete, perfected, finished action, and always represents it as finished at some point of time wholly past; as, last week, yesterday, last month, year, fall, &c.

The *first future*. *Future* represents an action as yet to come; and has two forms; as, I shall see him, or, I shall be seeing him; and,

The 2d *future*, or *future perfect*, bears the same relation to it, that the perfect bears to the present, or the pluperfect to the imperfect.

The Indicative mood has six tenses.

The Imperative mood has one tense; namely, the present.

The Potential mood has four tenses; two present, two past.

The Subjunctive mood has six tenses.

The Infinitive mood has two tenses; both present.

The Participial mood has two tenses; one present, one *past*.

verb in all its forms, that the student may have his choice of them, and see the facility and ease with which the English verb is conjugated. I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that in the English language, the verb, by the help of auxiliaries, has more forms, force, beauty, and elegance, than in any other language, ancient or modern. The following conjugation table should be perfectly committed, and you will find a few hours' practice all that is necessary to get a complete knowledge of the inflections of verbs. Fill up the blanks with any regular verb, and it will be conjugated. Take, for instance, *walk*, *protract*, *hate*, or *move*, and insert it in the blanks, and it will be completely conjugated.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE—(*has three forms.*)*First, or simple form.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. PERS. I —.	1. We —.
2. PERS. Thou —est.	2. You —.
3. PERS. He, she, or it —s.	3. They —

Second, or emphatic form.

1. I do —.	1. We do —.
2. Thou dost —.	2. You do —.
3. He does —.	3. They do —.

Third, or progressive form.

1. I am —ing.	1. We are —ing.
2. Thou art —ing.	2. Ye are —ing.
3. He, she, or it is —ing.	3. They are —ing.

PERFECT, OR PRESENT PERFECT—(*has two forms only.*)*First, or simple form.*

1. I have —ed.	1. We have —ed.
2. Thou hast —ed.	2. You have —ed.
3. He has —ed.	3. They have —ed.

Second, or progressive form.

1. I have been —ing.	1. We have been —ing.
2. Thou hast been —ing.	2. You have been —ing.
3. He, she, or it has been —ing.	3. They have been —ing.

IMPERFECT, OR PAST TENSE—(*with three forms.*)*First, or simple form.*

1. I —ed.	1. We —ed.
2. Thou —edst.	2. You —ed.
3. He —ed.	3. They —ed.

*Second, or emphatic form.**Singular.*

1. I did —.
2. Thou didst —.
3. He did —.

Plural.

1. We did —.
2. You did —.
3. They did —.

Third, or progressive form.

1. I was —ing.
2. Thou wast —ing.
3. He or she was —ing.

1. We were —ing.
2. You were —ing.
3. They were —ing.

*PLUPERFECT—(with two forms.)**First, or simple form.*

1. I had —ed.
2. Thou hadst —ed.
3. He had —ed.

1. We had —ed.
2. Ye had —ed.
3. They had —ed.

Second, or progressive form.

1. I had been —ing.
2. Thou hadst been —ing.
3. He or she had been —ing.

1. We had been —ing.
2. You had been —ing.
3. They had been —ing.

*FIRST FUTURE TENSE—(two forms.)**First, or simple form.*

1. I shall or will —.
2. Thou shalt or wilt —.
3. He shall or will —.

1. We shall or will —.
2. You shall or will —.
3. They shall or will —.

Second, or progressive form.

1. I shall be —ing.
2. Thou wilt be —ing.
3. He shall be —ing.

1. We will be —ing.
2. Ye will be —ing.
3. They shall be —ing.

*SECOND FUTURE TENSE—(two forms.)**First, or simple form.*

1. I shall have —ed.
2. Thou shalt have —ed.
3. He or she will have —ed.

1. We shall have —ed.
2. You shall have —ed.
3. They shall have —ed.

Second, or progressive form.

1. I shall or will have been —ing.
2. Thou shalt have been —ing.
3. He shall have been —ing.

1. We shall have been, &c.
2. You shall have been, &c.
3. They shall have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1st form. — thou or ye. 2d do. Do ye or you —. 3d do. Be thou or you —ing.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE—(two forms.)

First, or simple form.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Pres. I may, can, or must —. | 1. We may, can, or must —. |
| 2. Pres. Thou mayst, canst or must —. | 2. Ye may, can, or must —. |
| 3. Pres. He may, can, or must —. | 3. They may, can, or must —. |

*Second, or progressive form.**Singular.*

1. I may or can be —ing.
2. I mayst or must be —ing.
3. He may or can be —ing.

Plural.

1. We may or can be —ing.
2. You must or can be —ing.
3. They may or must be —ing.

PERFECT PRESENT—(or complete present time.)

First, or simple form.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can have —ed. | 1. We may or can have —ed. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have —ed. | 2. You may or can have —ed. |
| 3. He may or can have —ed. | 3. They may or can have —ed. |

Second, or progressive form.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I may have been —ing. | 1. We may have been —ing. |
| 2. Thou mayst have been —ing. | 2. You may have been —ing. |
| 3. He may have been —ing. | 3. They may have been —ing. |

IMPERFECT, OR PAST TENSE.

Simple form.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. I might, could, would, or should | 1. We might, &c., —. |
| 2. Thou mightst, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst | 2. You might, &c., —. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should | 3. They might, &c., —. |

Progressive form.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I might, could, &c., be —ing. | 1. We might, &c., be —ing. |
| 2. Thou mightst, &c., be —ing. | 2. You might, &c., be —ing. |
| 3. He might, &c., be —ing. | 3. They might, &c., be —ing. |

PLUPERFECT—(or past perfect.)

First, or simple form.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have —ed. | 1. We might, &c., have —ed. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have —ed. | 2. Ye mightst, &c., have —ed. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should have —ed. | 3. They might, &c., have —ed. |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

NOTE—The Conjunctions *if, though, except, unless, and whether*, precede this mood.

PRESENT TENSE—(three forms.)

First, or simple form.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. If I —. | 1. If we —. |
| 2. If thou —. | 2. If you —. |
| 3. If he —. | 3. If they —. |

*Second, or emphatic form.**Singular.*

1. If I do —.
2. If thou do —.
3. If he do —.

Plural.

1. If we do —.
2. If you do —.
3. If they do —.

Third, or progressive form.

1. If I be —ing.
2. If thou be —ing.
3. If he be —ing.

1. If we be —ing.
2. If you be —ing.
3. If they be —ing.

The remaining tenses of this mood are conjugated like the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood; adding, *if, though, except, unless, or whether*.

INFINITIVE MOOD—has no person or number.

First form.

Present—To —.

Perfect—To have —ed.

Progressive form.

Present—To be —ing.

Imperfect—To have been —ing.

PARTICIPLES—have one form only.

Present. —ing. *Perfect.* —ed. *Com. Perfect.* —ing, —ed.

Conjugations of Irregular Verbs.

An irregular verb is conjugated by adding the present *to shall* or *will* in the first future, and adding the *participle perfect* to the auxiliaries, *have, had, and shall* or *will have*, to form the perfect, pluperfect, and second future tenses. From the preceding remarks, it will be plain, that all verbs denote *being*, and most of them *action*. The verb *to be*, (*am, was, been,*) is a pure neuter verb; consequently, it can have only one form, that is, it cannot be joined with itself, without a manifest impropriety. And as the passive verb admits of only one form, and is conjugated by prefixing the perfect or passive participle of any active verb to the verb *to be*, I shall conjugate this neuter irregular verb entire, and leave a blank for the formation of a passive verb at pleasure. Fill the following blanks with the passive participle from any active verb, and a passive verb will be instantly formed from the verb from which such participle is derived:—as,

Present. I am loved, thou art loved, he is loved, we are loved, &c.

Imperfect. I was *seen*, thou wast *seen*, he was *seen*,
we were *seen*.

Conjugation of the Verb TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. Pers. I am —.
2. Pers. Thou art —.
3. Pers. He, she, or it is —.

Plural.

1. We are —.
2. You are —.
3. They are —.

PERFECT—(or *perfected present*.)

1. I have been —.
2. Thou hast been —.
3. He has been —.

1. We have been —.
2. You have been —.
3. They have been —.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

1. I was —.
2. Thou wast —.
3. He was —.

1. We were —.
2. You were —.
3. They were —.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

1. I shall or will be —.
2. Thou shalt or wilt be —.
3. He shall or will be —.

1. We shall or will be —.
2. You shall or will be —.
3. They shall or will be —.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

1. I shall or will have been —.
2. Thou shalt or wilt have been —.
3. He shall or will have been —.

1. We shall have been —.
2. Ye will have been —.
3. They shall have been —.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Be thou —.

Be ye —.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. I may, can, or must be —.
2. Thou mayst, canst, or must be —.
3. He may, can, or must be —.

1. We may, can, &c.
2. You may, can, &c.
3. They may, can, &c.

PERFECT TENSE.

1. I may or can have been —.
2. Thou mayst, or canst have been —.
3. She may or can have been —.

1. We may or can, &c.
2. You may or can, &c.
3. They may or can, &c.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I might, could, would, or should
be —.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst,
or shouldst be —.
3. He might, could, would, or should
be —.

Plural.

1. We might, &c., be —.
2. You might, &c., be —.
3. They might, &c., be —.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1. I might, could, would, or should
have been —.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst,
or shouldst have been —.
3. I might, could, would, or should
have been —.
1. We might, &c., be —.
2. Ye might, &c., be —.
3. They might, &c., be —.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. If I be —.
2. If thou be —.
3. If he be —.
1. If we be —.
2. If you be —.
3. If they be —.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

1. If I were —.
2. If thou wert —.
3. If he were —.
1. If we were —.
2. If you were —.
3. If they were —.

For the remaining tenses of this mood, see those corresponding ones in the Indicative mood.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT. To be —.

PERFECT. To have been —.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Being —.

PERFECT.

Been —.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Having been —.

Conjugate in the passive voice the verbs, *to love, to hate, to fear, to see, to conquer, to smile on, to hear.*

NOTE.—All other verbs, whether active or neuter, regular or irregular, have the same number of forms as are laid down in the conjugation of regular verbs on p. 73. Only the irregular verbs form their imperfect tense and perfect participle, as follows:

Present.

Abide,
Am,
Arise,
Awake,

Imperfect.

abode,
was,
arose,
awoke, R.

Per. or Pass. Part.

abode.
been.
arisen.
awaked.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Per. or Pass. Part.</i>
Bear, <i>to bring forth</i> ,	bare,	born.
Bear, <i>to carry</i> .	bore,	borne.
Beat,	beat,	beaten, beat.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Bend,	bent,	bent.
Bereave,	bereft, <i>r.</i>	bereft, <i>r.</i>
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bid,	bid, bade,	bidden, bid.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.
Catch,	caught, <i>r.</i>	caught, <i>r.</i>
Chide,	chid,	chidden, chid.
Choose,	chose	chosen.
Cleave, <i>to stick or</i> <i>adhere.</i>	} REGULAR.	
Cleave, <i>to split</i> ,		
Cling,	clove, <i>or cleft</i> ,	cleft, cloven.
Clothe,	clung,	clung.
Come,	clothed,	clad, <i>r.</i>
Cost,	came,	come.
Crow,	cost,	cost.
Creep,	crew, <i>r.</i>	crowed.
Cut,	crept,	crept.
Dare, <i>to venture</i> ,	cut,	cut.
Dare, <i>r. to challenge</i> .	durst,	dared.
Deal,	dealt, <i>r.</i>	dealt, <i>r.</i>
Dig,	dug, <i>r.</i>	dug, <i>r.</i>
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Dwell,	dwelt, <i>r.</i>	dwelt, <i>r.</i>
Eat,	eat, <i>or ate</i> ,	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Per. or Pass. Part.</i>
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten, forgot.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Get,	got,	got.
Gild,	gilt, r.	gilt, r.
Gird,	girt, r.	girt, r.
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone.
Grave,	graved,	graven, r.
Grind,	ground,	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Have,	had,	had.
Hang,	hung, r.	hung, r.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, r.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Knit,	knit, r.	knit, r.
Know,	knew,	known.
Lade,	laded,	laden.
Lay,	laid,	laid.
Lead,	led,	led.
Leave,	left,	left.
Lend,	lent,	lent.
Let,	let,	let.
Lie, <i>to lie down.</i>	lay,	lain.
Load,	loaded,	laden, r.
Lose,	lost,	lost.
Make,	made,	made.
Meet,	met,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	mown, r.
Pay,	paid,	paid.
Put,	put,	put.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Per. or Pass. Part.</i>
Read,	read,	read.
Rend,	rent,	rent.
Rid,	rid,	rid.
Ride,	rode,	rode, ridden.
Ring,	rung, rang,	rung.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Rive,	rived,	riven.
Run,	ran,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, R.
Say,	said,	said.
See,	saw,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	sought.
Sell,	sold,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sent.
Set,	set,	set.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Shape,	shaped,	shaped, shapen.
Shave,	shaved,	shaven, R.
Shear,	sheared,	shorn.
Shed,	shed,	shed.
Shine,	shone, R.	shone, R.
Show,	showed,	shown.
Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Shrink,	shrunk,	shrunk.
Shred,	shred,	shred.
Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sing,	sung, sang,	sung.
Sink,	sunk, sank,	sunk.
Sit,	sat,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Sling,	slung,	slung.
Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
Slit,	slit, R.	slit, or slitted.
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Sow,	sowed,	sown, R.
Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, R.	spilt, R.
Spin,	spun,	spun.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Per. or Pass. I</i>
Spit,	spit, spat,	spit, spitten.
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprung, sprang,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stunk,	stunk.
Stride,	strode, or strid,	stridden.
Strike,	struck,	struck or stri
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Strow, or strew,	strowed, or strewed,	{ strown, str strewed.
Swear,	swore,	sworn.
Sweat,	swet, R.	swet, R.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, A.
Swim,	swum, swam,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve, R.	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Wax,	waxed,	waxen, R.
Wear,	wore,	worn.
Weave,	wove,	woven.
Weep,	wept,	wept.
Win,	won,	won.
Wind,	wound,	wound.
Work,	wrought,	wrought, or v
Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Write,	wrote,	written.

DEFECTIVE VERBS are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses.

The principal of them are these.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Per. or Pass. Part.</i>
Can,	could,	_____
May,	might,	_____
Shall,	should,	_____
Will,	would,	_____
Must,	must,	_____
Ought,	ought,	_____
_____	quoth,	_____

SECT. VI.—OF ADVERBS.

An adverb is a part of speech used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs: as, he reads *well*; a *truly* good man; he writes *very correctly*.*

* Adverbs, like adjectives, admit of three degrees of comparison, and are compared in the same manner. Monosyllables in *er* and *est*, and dissyllables in *more* and *most*: as, soon, sooner, soonest; wisely, *more* wisely, *most* wisely.

An adverb was originally contrived to express the objective case of a noun, and the preposition which governs it, in one word; as,

He writes *correctly*, i. e. *with correctness*.
 She came *here*, i. e. *to this place*.
 You speak *truly*, i. e. *with truth*.

So that there appears to be but little or no difference between an adverb and the *relation* expressed by the preposition, with its object.

Adverbs have been divided by grammarians into certain classes, the principal of which are,

1. *Those of quality*, which are formed from an adjective, by adding the termination *ly*: as, *truly*, *wisely*, *correctly*, *nobly*. This class contains almost all the adverbs in the language. Hence the remark, that they generally end in *ly*.

2. *Of number*: as, once, twice, thrice, &c.

3. *Of order*: as, firstly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, &c.

SECT. VII.—OF THE PREPOSITION.

The preposition is an indeclinable part of speech, which shows the relation between words, and always governs some noun or pronoun. They are known by the following list :

of	into	above	at	on
to	within	below	near	on or upon
for	without	between	up	among
by	over	beneath	down	after
with	under	from	before	about
in	through	beyond	behind	against.*

SECT. VIII.—OF CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction is a part of speech chiefly used to connect sentences, so as out of two or more to make but one.

4. *Of time* : as, now, then, when, soon, often, seldom, hereafter, &c.

5. *Of direction*, formed by the termination *ward* : as, homeward, &c.

6. *Of negation* : as, nay, no, not, nowise.

7. *Of affirmation* : as, yes, very, truly, undoubtedly, certainly, &c.

8. *Of uncertainty* : as, perhaps, peradventure, &c.

9. *Of interrogation* : as, where, when, how, &c.

10. *Of comparison* : as, more, most, less, least, &c.

* Every preposition *must govern* an objective case ; and the moment it ceases to do that, it becomes, *not an active intransitive preposition*, but an *adverb*, on the same principle that a verb without the government of an object becomes absolutely neuter. Thus :

Prepositions.

He rides *about* the city.
She looks *on* him with contempt.
They rush *on* the precipice.

Adverbs.

He rides *about*.
She looks *on* with contempt.
They rush *on*.

But in the phrases, to smile on, to laugh at, to fall on, to cast up, the words *on*, *at*, and *up*, must be reckoned as *part* of the verb rather than as adverbs or prepositions. (*For the relation between words, see p. 18, and 64.*)

It sometimes connects only words : as, Thou and he are happy, *because* you are good. Two *and* three are five.

They are of two kinds, copulative and disjunctive. *Copulatives*, and, if, that, both, then, since, for, because, therefore, wherefore—*Disjunctives*, but, or, nor, as, than, less, though, unless, either, neither, yet, notwithstanding.*

SECT. VIII.—OF THE INTERJECTION.†

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of speech, to express the emotion of the speaker : as, Alas!

* *Conjunctions* are words used chiefly to *conjoin* or *connect* two simple sentences, as expressed in the text : thus, "I go to town to-day, — I shall return to-morrow," are two simple sentences, unconnected by any conjunction. Now, if these sentences be connected by *and*, they will form a compound sentence : thus, "I go to town to-day, *and* shall return to-morrow." After the speaker has uttered one sentence, he must add another, or no subject could be continued beyond the utterance of one simple sentence.

The same word is sometimes used as a conjunction, a preposition, an adverb, or noun.

1. I submit, *then*, *for* it is vain to resist, (*for* is a conj.)
2. I contend *for* victory only, (*for* is a preposition.)
3. *For* is a conjunction, (*for* is a noun.)
1. *Since* we must part, let us do it soon, (*since* is a conj.)
2. I have not seen him *since* two o'clock, (*since* is a preposition.)
3. He left college long *since*, (*since* is an adverb.)
4. *Since* is an adverb, (*since* a noun, nom. case to *is*.)

NOTE.—On the principle, that a *noun* is a *name*, all the words in the language may become nouns, when they are used barely as a name. Thus, *A* is an article, *If* is a conjunction, *I* is a pronoun, *Is* is a verb, *C* is a letter, and *B* is another. *Who* is a relative pronoun in these examples. *A*, *If*, *I*, *Is*, *C*, *B*, and *Who*, are nouns.

† The interjection seems scarcely worthy of being ranked among the parts of speech in an artificial language, being a branch of that natural language which we possess in common with the brute creation, by which we express the sudden emotions and passions which actuate our frame ;

I fear for life. O my son ! my son ! What ! is Moscow in flames.

but as it is used in written and oral compositions, it may, in some measure, be deemed a part of speech. It is, in fact, a *virtual and actual sentence, in which the noun and verb which form it, are concealed under an imperfect or indigested word*, used in the hurry of composition : as, *Adieu !* i. e. I commend you to God ! *Strange !* i. e. this occurrence is strange ! *Welcome !* i. e. you are welcome here. Any word in the language may become an interjection, or be used as such, when expressed with emotion, and in an unconnected manner : as, *Shocking ! Powerful ! Thoughtless creature ! Religion !* what treasures untold reside in *that* word.

List of Interjections.

Adieu ! hark ! ho ! ha ! he ! hail ! ah ! alack ! away ! aha ! begone ! hallo ! humph ! hush ! huzza ! hist ! hey-day ! lo ! O ! Oh ! strange ! see ! what ! O brave ! farewell ! well done !

It is proper to remark, that *O* is used only in a direct address, and should be prefixed to the noun or pronoun which it precedes : as, O shame ! where is thy blush.

“ O thou ! my voice inspire,
Who touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire.”

The interjection O, always precedes the nominative independent. Ah ! is used detached from the noun which it precedes : as, Ah ! what happiness awaits the virtuous.

SYNTAX.

THE third part of Grammar is SYNTAX, which treats of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

A sentence is the verbal representation of the existence, or action, of some person, place, or thing.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb : as, Life is short.

There are three kinds of simple sentences : 1. Explicative ; 2. Interrogative ; and 3. Imperative.

An *explicative* sentence is used for explaining.

An *interrogative* sentence for inquiring.

An *imperative* sentence for commanding.

A compound sentence, contains two or more simple sentences, joined together by one or more connective words ; as, Life is short, and art is long.

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes a part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the nominative, the attribute, and the object.

The nominative is the thing chiefly spoken of ; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed, or denied of it ; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb or attribute ; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb : as "a wise man governs his passions." Here, a wise man is the subject ; governs the attribute, or the thing affirmed ; and passions the object.

Syntax principally consists of three parts, Concord, Government, and Position.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one word has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

Position, relates to the disposition of words in a sentence.

Synthesis and analysis are terms of frequent use in many sciences; synthesis signifies *putting together*, and analysis *taking apart*. One begins where the other terminates, and they reciprocally explain each other; they may sometimes be employed with equal advantage in explaining the same thing. Thus the mechanism of a complicated machine may be shown by either method. Take, for instance, a watch, or an oration, and separate the different wheels, springs, and other articles, of which the watch is composed, or the words which compose the oration, and examine each individual piece during the operation, and you perform an act of *analysis*. But as soon as you put the watch or oration together, you immediately perform an operation called synthesis, or syntax. The *combination* of timber, boards, and plank, into a house, is *syntax*. The forming of any compound from simple articles, is syntax; of course, the regular formation of an oration or poem, from simple words, is emphatically *syntax*.

Now, in order to do this with ease, accuracy, and facility, you must first learn the rules of composition, or you will have nothing to guard you in the operation, but will be in the same situation as a man who should undertake to make some very compound medicine without knowing the ingredients of which it is composed; in short, although a very ignorant fellow might analyze a patent lever watch, or might separate the words composing Cicero's oration against Catiline; yet every one knows that he who *formed* either the watch or the oration, could not have done it without a knowledge of synthesis; consequently, all the rules of syntax must relate either to the government, agreement, or position of words, in a sentence.

Syntax, as before remarked, consisting of *Concord*, *Government*, and *Position*, the three following general rules will embrace all the principles.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

RULE I.—*Of Agreement.*

Every article, adjective, adjective pronoun, and participle, belongs to some noun. All pronouns agree with their nouns, in gender and number. All verbs agree with their nominatives, in number and person. An adverb qualifies some *verb*, adjective, or other adverb. Two nouns, connected by a conjunction, will be in the same case; and two verbs, connected in like manner, will be in the same mood and tense.

RULE II.—*Of Government.*

Every active verb and preposition governs an objective case. The infinitive mood is governed by some verb, noun, pronoun, participle, or adjective. The positive case is governed by a noun. All nouns, of the second person, are in the nominative independent; and a noun placed before a participle, is in the case absolute.

RULE III.—*Of Position and Transposition.*

The *nominative case* must be placed *first* in a sentence; the *verb*, *next* to it; and the *objective case*, *last*; as, God¹ made² man³. *Prepositions precede* the *objects* which they govern. Adjectives and adverbs must generally be placed next to the words which they qualify; and the relative must be placed next to its antecedent.

The more extensive development, explanation, and elucidation of these "*General Rules*," form all the "*Special Rules*" of Syntax in Grammar, as they are detailed in the different treatises on that science, *as will appear from an examination of the following pages.*

PART I.—AGREEMENT OF VERBS.

RULE I.

A VERB *must agree* with its *nominative case* in *number* and *person* ; as, I am, thou art, he is ; I love, thou lovest, he loves ; the boy plays, the boys play.

NOTE 1.—When the nominative case ends in *s*, the sentence is always in the plural number, as, the *boys play* ; and when the verb ends with this letter, it is singular : thus, if you remove the *s* from boys to play, and say, the *boy plays*, the sentence will be in the singular.

NOTE 2.—The nominative case may be either a single word, as, a *horse* runs, the *ox* eats, *men* war against nature, the *tiger* knows his kind : or,

NOTE 3.—The nominative case may be a phrase or sentence, as, *to destroy life* is cruel ; *to worship any thing but God* is idolatry.

EXERCISES.—1. Disappointments sinks the heart of man. This is not a correct expression, because the nominative case *disappointments* is in the plural number ; and therefore the verb *sinks* should be *sink*, in the plural number, to agree with it. The sentence should read, Disappointments sink the heart of man.—*In like manner correct the following sentences :*

2. Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.
3. A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye.
4. Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons.
5. What avails her unexhausted store, and her blooming mountains.
6. To those rules of syntax are subjoined an extensive collection of sentences to exercise the judgment.
7. There is no men so dangerous in a government as the ambitious and unprincipled.
8. Great pains has been taken to reconcile the parties.
9. There was a hundred thousand men engaged.

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, pronouns, or substantive phrases, connected by *and*, must have a plural verb, noun, and pronoun; as,

Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, *and* Hamilton, *were* venerable sages of the revolution; but Warren and Montgomery suffered martyrdom in the cause of *their* country. He and myself *are* engaged in study. To be industrious and honest *are* the means of becoming respectable. To be wise in our own eyes; to be wise in the eyes of others; and to be wise in the eyes of our Creator; *are* three things so very different, as rarely to coincide.

EXERCISES.—1. John, James, and Joseph, intends to leave town. This is not grammatical; the verb, intends, is here in the singular number, and is yet forced to agree with John, James, and Joseph, three singular nominatives, connected by *and*, which make at least a plural, and require a plural verb. John, James, and Joseph, intend to leave town, would be an expression in conformity to the second rule.—*In like manner correct:*

2. Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.
3. Wisdom, virtue, and happiness, dwells with the golden mediocrity.
4. His politeness and good disposition was changed.
5. Luxurious living and high pleasure begets a languor and satiety that destroys all enjoyment.
6. Time and tide waits for no man.
7. Fine talents, a fair character, and a fortune, has been lost by that profligate young man.
8. The planetary system, boundless space, and the immense ocean, affects the mind with sensations of astonishment.
9. Their friendship and hatred is alike indifferent to me.
10. The censure and applause of the surrounding multitude passes by like the idle winds.
11. Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.
12. In unity consists the welfare and security of every society.

RULE III.

Two or more singular nominative cases, connected by the conjunctions *or* or *nor*, must have verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them in the singular; as, Andrew *or* Martin *was* nominated for the office; There *is* in many minds neither knowledge *nor* understanding.

NOTE.—1. When nominatives of different persons are disjunctively connected, the verb agrees with that placed nearest to the verb; as, Thou or he *is* the principal; Either thou or I *am* to blame; I or thou *art* to blame.

2. When a disjunctive connects a singular and plural nominative, the verb must agree with the plural; as, Neither poverty nor riches *were* injurious to him. The nominative should be placed nearest the verb.

EXERCISES.—1. John, James, *or* Joseph, intend to accompany *me*. This is not correct, because here are three nominative cases, all connected by the conjunction, *or*, which implies that only *one* or the *other* intends to accompany; therefore, the verb intend should be in the singular number, *intends*. This sentence, constructed according to the third rule, will read thus: John, James, or Joseph, intends to accompany me.—*In like manner correct:*

2. Neither precept nor discipline are as forcible as example.

3. Man is not such a machine as a clock or watch, which move merely as they are moved.

4. Man's happiness, or misery, are, in a great measure, put into his own hands.

5. Despire no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life: for they are, perhaps, to be your own lot.

6. Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

7. A tart reply, a proneness to rebuke, or a captious and contradictory spirit, are capable of imbittering domestic life, and of setting friends at variance.

8. There are many faults in spelling, which neither *analogy* nor pronunciation justify.

RULE IV.

1. A collective noun conveying an idea of *unity*, must have a singular verb; as, The meeting was well conducted.

2. But when a collective noun conveys the idea of plurality, its verb must be plural; as, My people *do* not consider, they have not known me; and the same remarks will apply to the pronoun.

EXERCISES on the first clause.—1. The British Parliament are composed of King, Lords, and Commons, is not a correct sentence; because the noun *parliament* is a collective noun, conveying an idea of unity; consequently, the verb *are*, should be written in the singular number; thus, The British Parliament *is* composed of King, Lords, and Commons.—*In like manner correct:*

2. Buonaparte's army were routed on the plains of Waterloo.

3. A battalion of soldiers were ordered to the assault.

4. The flock, and not the fleece, are or ought to be the object of the shepherds care.

5. When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice.

6. The shoal of herrings were of immense extent.

EXERCISES on the second clause.—1. The fleet is all arrived and moored in safety. This is ungrammatical, because the nominative case, fleet, being taken in connexion with the word, *all*, conveys a plural idea, and therefore the verb *is* ought to be changed into the plural form to agree with it; thus, The *fleet are* all arrived, &c.—*In like manner correct:*

2. In France the peasantry goes barefoot.

3. While the middle class makes use of wooden shoes.

4. Never was any people so oppressed as those of modern Poland.

5. Mankind in all ages has been a prey to designing slaves and political villains.

6. The audience receives the speaker with every mark of attention.

RULE V.

All pronouns must agree with the nouns which they represent, in gender, person,* and number; and must be parsed precisely as the noun would be in its place; as, *This is the friend whom I love*, *That is the vice which I hate*, *The moon appears and shines*, but the light is not *her own*, *The master who taught us*, *The trees which are planted*.

NOTE 1.—The antecedent of a pronoun may be either a noun or clause of a sentence; and a relative pronoun may also be referred to another pronoun.

EXERCISES.—1. I do not think any person should incur censure for being tender of their reputation. This is a violation of the fifth rule of syntax, which requires a pronoun to agree with its noun in gender and number; because the noun *person* is in the masculine gender and singular number, and consequently the pronoun *their* should be put in the masculine gender, singular, also; thus, For being tender of *his* reputation.—*In like manner correct:*

2. They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

3. The exercise of reason appear as little in those sportsmen as in the beasts whom they hunt, and by whom they are sometimes hunted.

4. Rebecca took goodly raiment which were with her in the house and put them upon Jacob.

5. Take handsfull of ashes from the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it towards Heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh, and it shall become small dust.

6. The wheel killed another man, which is the sixth which have lost their lives by this means.

7. The fair sex, whose task is not to mingle in the labours of public life, has its own part assigned it to act.

8. The Hercules man of man foundered at sea; she overset, and lost most of her men.

* The only exception to a pronoun agreeing with a noun in person seems to be in the first person.

RULE VI.

The relative agrees with its antecedent in number and person, and the verb agrees with it accordingly; as, *Thou who* judgest, art guilty.

NOTE.—The relative, to prevent ambiguity, should be placed as near its antecedent as possible; thus, Cain slew his brother who was a murderer. This is an incorrect expression, and yet in the order in which the above stands, it is impossible to parse it in any other way than to say, that *who* relates to *brother*; because in all languages it is a rule, that *the relative pronoun shall be referred to its nearest antecedent, and of course when the relative is preceded by two antecedents of different persons, it must be made to agree with the one placed next to it*; as, I am the man *who* is disposed to decide justly, is more grammatical than to say, I am the man *who am* disposed, &c.

EXERCISES.—1. Cain slew his brother who was a murderer. This is a grammatical violation of the sixth rule, which says, the relative should be placed next to its antecedent; this sentence corrected would read, Cain, *who was* a murderer, slew his brother.—*In like manner correct*:

2. Thou art a friend that hast often relieved me, and hast not deserted in this perilous hour and day of wo.

3. I am the man who decide the contest.

4. I am the person who adopt the sentiment and maintain the propriety of the measure.

5. The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry; who had never before been guilty of so gross an action.

6. We are dependent on each other's assistance; whom is there that can subsist by himself?

7. If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall be sent to admonish him?

8. They, who much is given to, will have much to answer for.

9. It is not to be expected that they, whom in early life, have been dark and deceitful, should afterwards become fair and ingenuous.

RULE VII.

Nouns signifying the same person, place, or thing, agree in case; as, *Paul the apostle, the river St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario.*

NOTE.—Or any verb may have the same case before and after it when both words mean the same thing; as, *Paul (was) an apostle, the river (is called) St. Lawrence, and the Lake (is called) Ontario.* No verb can ~~have~~ the same case before and after it, unless they refer to the same thing; and the neuter or passive verb may be inserted between all nouns that are in opposition, as is shown above in the rule. We may say, *Paul the apostle, Paul was an apostle, or Paul was called an apostle;* it is plain that as long as *Paul* and *apostle* mean the same man, that they must be in the same case, whether connected by the verb or not.

EXERCISES.—1. He was the student of an eminent professor, he who taught at Union. This sentence is incorrect, because the words *professor* and *he* are in opposition, meaning the same person, and consequently should be in the same case. The noun, *professor*, is in the objective case, governed by the preposition, *of*, and consequently the word, *he*, (being governed by the same preposition,) should be in the same case; the sentence corrected reads, *He was the student of an eminent professor, him who taught at Union.—In like manner correct;*

2. It was me who wrote the book.
3. Be not afraid, it is me.
4. It could not be her.
5. Were I him I would do the same.
6. It may have been him.
7. It was him who told me.
8. Whom do men say that I am.
9. Let him be whom he may.
10. Is it possible to be them.
11. I am certain it was not him.
12. Thou art he who breathest on the earth with the *breath of spring*, and who covereth it with *verdure and beauty.*

RULE VIII.

Every adjective, adjective pronoun, and article, belongs to a noun, and must agree in gender and number ; as,

One man, twenty men, a good book, this pen, these pens, that book, those books, ten miles, twenty feet, the tenth man, ten men, fifty-eighth year, eight years.

NOTE.—It is correct to say, the first six verses, because, they are an aggregate number. The noun, means, is in both numbers, as, this means, these means.

EXERCISES.—1. These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind. This is an incorrect sentence, because the adjective pronoun, these, is the plural of this, and yet here in open violation of the rule it is made to agree with a singular noun, *kind*, which is no better than to say, these book, these pen ; the sentence properly expressed would read thus : This kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind.—*In like manner correct :*

2. You have been playing this two hours.
3. Those sort of favours did real injury.
4. Charles was extravagant, and by these means became poor.
5. Joseph was industrious, frugal, and discreet, and by this means obtained property and reputation.
6. Dean Swift staid eleven year at the university.
7. The cavern was thirty foot deep, and eighty inch wide.
8. A ten feet chain and twelve inches rule.
9. I have not seen him these six months.
10. This is the third lessons which I have recited.
11. This makes three lesson recited to my teacher.
12. What is that there student studying.
13. What book is this here.

NOTE.—This here, and that there, are now vulgarisms. They were formerly rendered, that student who is there, the book which is here, the house which is yonder.

RULE IX.

A noun or pronoun, placed before a participle independent of the rest of the sentence, is in the case absolute ; as,

The sun *being risen*, darkness fled ; Shame *being lost*, all virtue is lost ; The general *dying*, during the assault, the army was repulsed ; The *house* falling, the family left it.

NOTE.—When a person or thing is addressed, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case independent ; or, all nouns of the second person are in the nominative independent. The interjection, *O*, expressed or understood, is the sign of the nominative independent, and always must precede it ; as, *O shame*, where is thy blush ; *John*, give me my hat.

EXERCISES.—It is hardly grammatical to say,

1. Come *we* that love the Lord,
And let *our* joys be known ;

Because, a command or address is always made to the *second person*, and not to the *first*. The classical scholar must be aware that *ego*, in the Latin language, wants the vocative. The error consists in this, that *we* is always of the *first person*, and yet here it is forced by a direct address into the *second person*, and for the same word to be in the *first* and *second person*, at the same time, is impossible.

This sentence ought to have been written,

- Come *ye* that love the Lord,
And let *your* joys be known.

2. Him destroyed or won to what may work his utter loss, all this will soon follow.

3. Whose gray top
Shall tremble, him descending.

4. Him being slain, the army was routed.

5. Her quick relapsing to her former state, he fell a victim to insanity.

RULE X.

Nouns or pronouns, in the possessive case, are governed by the nouns possessed ; as, *man's* happiness ; *virtue's* reward ; the *sheriff's* office, &c.

NOTE 1.—The governing noun is frequently understood ; as, I went to Johnson's (*house* ;) this is a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's (*discoveries*.)

NOTE 2.—The preposition *of*, with the objective case, is generally equivalent to the possessive, and is often preferred to it on account of the sound ; thus, in the name of the army, is better than, in the army's name. They are not, however, always equivalent ; as, a cup of gold, and gold's cup, convey different ideas ; but in these cases, care must be taken to avoid *ambiguity*, on the one hand, and *hardness* of sound, on the other.

EXERCISES.—1. A mans manners often influence his fortune. This is not a correct sentence, because the word *mans* is a noun, in the *singular* number, and here it denotes the possessor, or owner of manners ; therefore it ought to be in the possessive case, with the apostrophe, thus : A man's manners often influence his fortune.—*In like manner correct the following sentences :*

2. Virtues reward is attainable only by the good.
3. My ancestors virtue is not mine.
4. That is the eldest son of the king of England's.
5. A mothers tenderness and a fathers care.
6. The lord's house have convened this morning.
7. The representative's house have adjourned sine die.
8. He is the only child of his parents (children.)
9. Eve was the parent of her daughters.
10. I bought the knives at Johnson's, the cutler's.
11. Lord Eversham the general's tent.
12. The world's government is not left to chance.
13. She married my son's wife's brother.
14. The silk was purchased at Brown's, the mercer's and haberdasher's.
15. It was necessary to have both the physician's and surgeon's advice.

RULE XI.

Active verbs, and their participles, govern the objective case; as, I love *him*; I see *you*; esteeming *himself* wise, he became a fool.

NOTE 1.—Some *verbs* govern one object only, when the noun following it has a signification *similar* to the verb; as, let us *run* the *race* set before us; he *died* an easy *death*; the *brook* runs *water*; the tree *wept* *gum* and *balm*; to *live* a *life*; to *dream* a *dream*. (See page 64.)

NOTE 2.—A phrase or sentence may be used as the objective case of an active verb; as, *boys love to play*; *I want to hear from him soon*; *I hope that he will return to-morrow*; *I know how to write*. (See page 62.)

NOTE 3.—It is the situation of nouns which points out their case, the nominative preceding and the objective following the verb; as, John struck Thomas; but when the objective is a relative pronoun, it always precedes the verb; as, *whom* did you see?

EXERCISES.—1. *He who committed the offence you should correct*. This is a violation of the 11th rule, (which requires an *active verb* to govern an *objective case*,) because the active verb *correct*, governs the nominative case *he*. The error will appear more plain, by transposing the sentence, thus: you should correct he who, &c. The correct form of expression would be, *Him* who committed the offence you should correct.—*In like manner correct the following sentences*:

2. He and they we know.
3. Ye only have I known.
4. Who should I esteem more than the wise and good?
5. By the character of those who you choose for your friends, your own is likely to be estimated.
6. Who should I see the other day but my old friend.
7. They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature.
8. He invited my brother and I to dinner.
9. We should fear and obey the Author of our being, even he who has power to reward or punish us for ever.

RULE XII.

The infinitive mood is governed by verbs, nouns, pronouns, participles, adjectives, and adverbs; as, I wish to speak to him; I desire George to write to me soon; I wish him not to wrestle with his happiness; being determined to excel, he studied day and night; he was so anxious to arrive in season, that he made all the haste in his power; I know how to write on any subject, as well as he does.

NOTE 1.—The infinitive mood may also be construed with *than* after an adjective in the superlative degree, and *as*, used as a corresponding conjunction; as, be so good *as* to recite this lesson.

NOTE 2.—The infinitive mood is frequently used independent of the rest of the sentence; as, to confess the truth; I was in an error, *i. e.* that I may confess this, is called the case absolute.

NOTE 3.—Verbs which follow *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *let*, *perceive*, *behold*, *observe*, *have known*, and *help*, are put in the infinitive mood, without the sign, *to*.

EXERCISES.—1. Strive learn. This sentence is not grammatically written, because *to*, the sign of the infinitive, is omitted before the latter verb, and yet it does not follow any of the verbs mentioned in the 3d Note of Rule 12. It should be, *Strive to learn*, in the infinitive, being governed by the word *strive*.—*In like manner correct the following sentences:*

2. They compelled him walk a mile.
3. I want speak to him immediately on the subject.
4. No person would suspect him deviate from the truth.
5. I know to speak the truth, and intend do so.
6. He knows better to argue thus.
7. The mountain was so tall to reach the clouds.
8. You need not to work so hard.
9. I dare not to go to New York this season.

RULE XIII.

The order of time must be preserved, in the use of verbs, and words, which relate to each other.

NOTE 1.—The present tense is always used to denote facts which are uniformly true ; as, Sin *is* a violation of law ; God *exists*. Existing and acting beings *form* the universe. Omniscience *is* a perfect knowledge of the existence and actions of all things.

NOTE 2.—The perfect tense cannot be used to represent a past action, or be associated with past time ; as, I formerly told you the story ; not *have* formerly told, &c.

NOTE 3.—*May*, *can*, *shall*, and *will*, cannot be used in the same sentence. I *can* go if I *would*, should be, I *may* go if I *will* ; I *could* go if I *may*, should be, I *could* go, if I *might*.

NOTE 4.—The infinitive present, is used to express an action contemporary with its governing verb, in point of time ; as, he appeared *to be* a gentleman. But the perfect of the infinitive, is used to denote an action as prior to the time specified by the governing verb ; as, the United States are said *to have obtained* their liberty, by the sufferings and martyrdom of the sages of the revolution.

EXERCISES.—1. The doctor said in his lectures that fever always produced thirst. This sentence is not correct, because, that fevers do produce thirst, is a fact that is always true, consequently the verb, *produced*, should be put in the present tense, thus : that fevers always produce thirst.—*In like manner correct :*

2. I have spoken to my friend last week.

3. From the little conversation I once had with him he appeared to be a man of letters.

4. After we visited Europe we returned to America.

5. The next new year's day I shall be at school three years.

6. I should be obliged to him, if he will gratify me in that particular.

7. I have compassion on the multitude, because they *continue* with me now three days.

RULE XIV.

The present participle, used as a noun, governs the preceding noun or pronoun, in the possessive case: as, Much depends on the *student's* composing; but more on *his* reading frequently.

NOTE 1.—When the present participle is preceded by an article, it is *converted into a noun, loses all government*, and must be followed by a preposition; but the sense will be the same if both the article and preposition are omitted.

NOTE 2.—If the participle is not used as a noun, the noun or pronoun before it may be in any case which the sense requires: as, I saw an eagle flying to the westward.

NOTE 3.—The participle is sometimes used absolute; that is, the nominative case absolute, which precedes the participle, is understood: as, generally *speaking*, he is correct; that is, *we speaking*.

NOTE 4.—The perfect participle, and not the imperfect tense, should be used after *have* and *be*: as, I have written, (not have *wrote*;) I am fallen, (not am *fell*;) the sheep are shorn, (not are *sheared*.)

NOTE 5.—The participle should not be used instead of the imperfect or past tense. It is improper to say, *he run* for *he ran*; *he begun* for *he began*; *he done* for *he did*; and *he seen* for *he saw*.

EXERCISES.—1. He being a great man did not make him happy. This is not grammatically expressed, because the word *he* is here used in the nominative case; and yet has no verb to agree with it, and cannot be parsed or analyzed as the case absolute. The word *being*, which follows it, is a *noun*, and not a participle, and ought to govern the pronoun *he* in the passive. The sentence corrected, would read, *His being*, &c. *In like manner correct*:

2. Much depends on the rule being observed.

3. That student's studying so hard is in danger of insanity.

4. Learning of writing is quite easy.

5. The committing those rules is more difficult.

RULE XV.

Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, and require an appropriate situation in the sentence. In order to convey the meaning with precision, they should generally be placed next to the words which they qualify: as, He *speaks well*; a *truly good* man; she writes *very* correctly.

NOTE 1.—Adjectives should not be used as adverbs, nor adverbs for adjectives; that is, an adverb should not be used to qualify a noun, and an adjective should not be used to express the manner of a verb, an adjective, or adverb.

NOTE 2.—The verb *to be*, or any other verb which is equivalent to it, requires the following word to be an adjective, and not an adverb: as, she *is amiable*; she *appears (is) sick*; the fields *look (are) green*.

EXERCISES.—1. We should not be overcome totally by present events. The adverb *totally* in this sentence should be placed between the auxiliary *be* and the participle *overcome*, because it is the most appropriate situation: thus, We should not be *totally* overcome. *In like manner correct*:

2. He unaffectedly spoke, and was heard attentively by the audience.

3. Not only he found her employed, but pleased also.

4. In the proper disposition of adverbs, the ear carefully requires to be consulted as well as the sense.

5. The women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily, to assist the government.

6. By greatness, I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view.

7. He is miserable poor.

8. He is remarkable tall.

9. He conducted the defence conformable to law.

10. He speaks very fluent, reads accurate, but is defective in judgment.

RULE XVI.

Two negatives in the same sentence should not be used, unless an affirmative is intended; because, two negatives neutralize each other in the English, and of course amount to an affirmative, thus :

I *cannot* by *no* means allow it to be true ; should be, I *can* by *no* means allow, or, I *cannot* by any means, &c.

NOTE 1.—But when one of the negatives forms a part of another word, the two negatives form a beautiful mode of expression ; as, I am (*not*) (*dis*)pleased with him ; I am satisfied, i. e. I am (*not*) (*dis*)satisfied ; (*nor*) was the king (*un*)acquainted with his design.

NOTE 2.—In this respect the English agrees with the Latin, but differs from the Greek and French, in both of which the two negatives, with the same subject, render the negation stronger.

EXERCISES.—1. I have not learned nothing. This sentence is undoubtedly intended to convey a negative, and to denote that the student had not learned any thing ; (the very form of the expression used by him, strongly implies the most consummate ignorance ;) it ought to have been expressed with only one negative ; thus, I have not learned any thing.—*In like manner correct :*

2. I cannot by no means allow him what his argument proves.

3. Nor let no comforter approach me.

4. Nor is danger ever apprehended in such a government, no more than from earthquakes, pestilence, war, or famine.

5. Never no imitator grew up to his author.

6. I cannot discuss the subject no farther.

7. Do not interrupt me yourself, nor let no one disturb my retirement.

8. I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, neither at present, nor at any other time.

9. I have received no information on the subject, neither from him nor from any other person.

SYNTAX—THEORY AND PRACTICE.

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case; as, Of *whom* did you buy those goods; I sent a person to him to warn him of his danger.

NOTE 1.—The word preposition signifies to place before, and consequently, it should always be placed before the noun or pronoun which it governs, with the exception of the word *that*. All errors in relation to the preposition are occasioned by placing the preposition after the case which it governs.

NOTE 2.—It is not proper to make an active verb and a preposition govern the same objective; as, I wrote *to* and *warned him* of his danger.

NOTE 3.—But it is proper to make two prepositions govern the same objective, as, He soon approved *of* and entered *into* the *measure*, is more forcible than to say, He soon approved *of* the *measure* and entered *into it*.

NOTE 4.—A preposition is unnecessary before the infinitive.

EXERCISES.—1. Who do you speak to. This sentence is incorrect for two reasons; the first is, that the relative pronoun, *who*, being under the influence and government of the preposition *of*, ought to be put in the objective case; thus: *Whom* do you speak to. The second error consists in terminating the sentence with the preposition *to*, instead of placing it before the pronoun which it governs, so that the sentence completely corrected would read, *To whom* do you speak; answer, *To him*.—*In like manner correct:*

2. He laid the suspicion upon some one, I know not who.

3. What concord can subsist between those who commit crimes and those who abhor them.

4. The person who I travelled with has sold the horse which he rode on during the journey.

5. It is not I thou art engaged with.

6. Who did he receive that intelligence from.

7. We are much at a loss who civil power belongs to.

8. To have no one who we heartily wish well to, and *whom* we are warmly concerned for, is a deplorable state.

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same cases of nouns and pronouns, and the same mood and tense of verbs.

NOTE 1.—When conjunctions connect different moods and tenses of verbs, the nominative case must be repeated before the latter verb; as, he may return, but *he* will not continue; in these instances, the conjunction connects the same case, or it connects and continues the sentence, and has no direct connexion of mood and tense.

NOTE 2.—The two moods and tenses connected by a conjunction, must be in the same form, (see the conjugations, page 73.) Thus, I am writing and reading, or I write and read.

NOTE 3.—The relative follows *than* in the objective case, even when a nominative goes before it; as, *Alfred*, than whom a greater king never reigned: this anomaly it is difficult to explain on any other principle than to suppose that *than* was formerly a preposition, which power it now retains in such cases only.

EXERCISES.—1. His health and him bid adieu to each other. This sentence is not grammatical, because the conjunction *and* connects the noun *health*, which is in the "*nominative case*," to the pronoun *him*, which is in "*the objective*." This is a manifest violation of the 18th rule, which requires that conjunctions should connect the "*same cases of nouns and pronouns*:" the pronoun *him* should be *he*, in the nominative: thus, His health and he bid adieu, &c.—*In like manner correct* :

2. He entreated us, my comrade and I, to live harmoniously.

3. My sister and her are on good terms.

4. My brother and him are tolerable students.

5. You and us enjoy many privileges.

6. To profess regard and acting differently discover a base mind.

7. Anger glances into the breast of a wise man, but will rest only in the bosom of fools.

RULE XIX.

1. The conjunctions *if*, *though*, *except*, *unless*, and *whether*, govern the subjunctive mood, when the verb following them implies both doubt and futurity ; as, though it rain, (*i. e.* though it *should* hereafter rain,) I must go to New York this afternoon.

2. But, when doubt only is implied, and not futurity, the verb will be in the indicative mood, although the verb is preceded by the above conjunctions.

NOTE 1.—Whether futurity is implied or not, must be ascertained from the nature of the sentence. I will do it if he requires, (*i. e.* if he now requires ; it still being doubtful whether he will require it or not, without any reference to future time,) is in the indicative ; but, I will be ready to do his work if he *require* it, implies if he *should* hereafter require it, consequently, it is in the subjunctive.

NOTE 2.—Lest and that, annexed to a command, require the subjunctive mood ; as, love not sleep lest thou *come* to poverty ; take heed that thou speak not to Jacob.

EXERCISES.—1. If he acquires property, it will corrupt his mind. This sentence is not correct, as the verb acquires, must of necessity denote both uncertainty and futurity ; because, a man cannot be said to acquire property which he already has ; of course, if he acquire any, it must be done hereafter ; and, second, the acquisition of property is *very doubtful*, contingent, and uncertain, from its very nature ; for this reason, the verb acquires ought to be put in the subjunctive mood ; thus, if he acquire (should hereafter acquire) property, it will corrupt his mind.—*In like manner correct :*

2. If thou be the Son of God, save thyself and us.

3. Though He be high, He hath respect to the lowly.

4. If He does promise, He will certainly perform.

5. As the governess were present, the students behaved properly.

RULE XX.

Some conjunctions and adverbs have their corresponding conjunctions; thus, in the English language,

Neither is always followed by *nor*; as, neither he nor I.
Though, by *yet*; though he was rich, yet he became poor.

Whether, by *or*; whether it rain or not.

Either, by *or*; he must either dig or die.

As, by *as*; (expressing equality,) he is as tall as she.

As, by *so*; as the crime, so is the punishment.

So, by *as*; (with a negative expressing equality,) the Hudson river is not so large as the St. Lawrence.

So, expressing a consequence; as, he was so cold that he could not move.

An adjective, in the comparative degree, and the adverb *more*, are followed by *than*; she is taller than he.

NOTE.—*As* and *so*, in the antecedent of a comparison, are actually and uniformly adverbs; he is *as* tall as she is: the first *as* is an adverb, (it means equally tall,) and qualifies tall; the Hudson river is not so (equally) large as the St. Lawrence.

EXERCISES.—1. It is neither cold or hot. This sentence is not correctly expressed; because, the twentieth rule requires, that the word *neither* should be followed by *nor*, yet in this case it is followed by *or*. The sentence, correctly expressed, would read, it is neither cold nor hot.—
In like manner correct:

2. I would rather study grammar as arithmetic.

3. He was more beloved, but not so much admired as Cynthio.

4. I must speak to him, or write a letter to him immediately.

5. Though he leave the school, but I shall be blameless.

6. My brother is so good a student as his master.

7. Please be so kind to write to me by the first mail.

8. A more splendid church as St. Peter's, at Rome, was never erected; it is one fifth of a mile high.

RULE XXI.

An *ellipsis*, or omission of such words as will not destroy or obscure the sense, is admissible and necessary in composition. Instead of saying, he was a tall man, and he was a wise man, and he was a good man, we use the ellipsis, and say, he was a tall, wise, and good man.

But when it would obscure the sense, or be attended with an impropriety, they must be expressed thus: we are apt to love (those) who love us.

NOTE 1.—The nature of an ellipsis will be more intelligible to the young mind, by observing that a sentence is the verbal representation of the mental existence or action of some person, place, or thing; that is, all sentences are *formed* in the *mind* before they can be expressed in language. All persons, with the exception of lunatics and idiots, think before they speak: thus, an oration, before the orator delivers it, has a mental existence; and after it is pronounced, it has a verbal existence also: now, if he omit to mention certain words, leaving them to be understood by the audience, this forms an ellipsis. Let the words in the following sentences included in parentheses be read, and the sentence will be fully expressed, but let them be *omitted*, and they form an ellipsis. To let (*out*) blood; he dined at one o' (*f the*) clock; he rode (*through the space of*) a mile; wo is (*to*) me; he laid a floor (*over the surface of*) twenty feet square.

EXERCISES.—1. I have written and I have read, is an ungrammatical expression, because the word *have* is repeated twice in one short compound sentence; whereas, it should be omitted in the second clause of the sentence. thus: I have written and read.—*In like manner correct:*

2. I have a book and (I have) a pen.

3. His conduct is contrary to the laws of God and (his conduct is contrary to the laws of) man.

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond with each other; a regular and dependent construction should be preserved.

Under this general rule, I shall take the liberty of making a few remarks on the subject of Syntax, which will be of great practical utility to the student.

Remark 1. The comparative degree, and the pronoun *other*, require the conjunction *than* after them: as, he runs *swifter than* lightning; it is *louder than* thunder; *whiter than* paper; it is *colder than* snow; this is no *other than* the general.

Remark 2. *Such*, *same*, and *many*, require *as* after them; as, Let *such as* believe these rules, govern their language by them. Let *as many as* have named the name of Christ, depart from iniquity. He exhibited the *same* testimony *as* was adduced on the former trial. The word *as* in all these sentences is a relative pronoun.

Remark 3. When two objects are compared, we use the comparative degree: as, he is the *swifter* of the two, and the better man; but when three things are compared, we should use the superlative: as, he is the *wisest* of the three.

Remark 4. Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided: as, a *worser* conduct; after the *most strictest* sect of our religion; it should be, *worse conduct*; *most strict*, or, *strictest sect*, &c.

Remark 5. Numerals and adjectives, which have in themselves a superlative signification, do not properly admit of the superlative form superadded; such are, universal, chief, extreme, strait, perpendicular, one, twenty-five, supreme, Almighty, &c.

Remark 6. Adjectives should not be used as adverbs, nor adverbs for adjectives: as, *remarkable* cold day, for *remarkably* cold; he left the city *very hasty*, (*hastily*;) his *often* (*frequent*) infirmities.

PROSODY.

PROSODY treats of the PRONUNCIATION of syllables and words. All syllables are either *accented* or *unaccented*, or else they are *long* or *short*, by quantity.

A syllable or word is long, when the accent is on the vowel: as nō, line, lā, mē; and short, when on the consonant: as nôt, lîn, Lâtin, mêt.

A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronunciation; thus, nō and line take double the time which is required for pronouncing nôt and lîn.

VERSIFICATION.

A certain number of long and short syllables connected form a foot. All feet used in poetry consist either of two, or of three syllables; and are reducible to eight kinds; four of two syllables, and four of three, as follows:

DISSYLLABLE.

1. A Trochee – ∪
2. An Iambus ∪ –
3. A Spondee – –
4. A Pyrrhic ∪ ∪

TRISYLLABLE.

5. A Dactyl – ∪ ∪
6. An Amphibrach ∪ – ∪
7. An Anapæst ∪ ∪ –
8. A Tribrach ∪ ∪ ∪

In all measure ∪ denotes a short syllable, and – a long one.

An Iambic foot consists of two syllables, the first unaccented, and the second accented.

It will be proper to commence scanning with Iambic verse, as this is the most common form of poetry in the language; and the measure that is in most common use. *Paradise Lost*, *Young's Night Thoughts*, *Essay on Man*, *Course of Time*, *Shipwreck*, *Pleasures of Hope*, *Thompson's Seasons*, and almost all the poetry in the language, are written in the fifth form of Iambic, commonly called Heroic measure.

LESSONS FOR SCANNING, PARSING, AND
DECLAMATION,

I. IAMBIC VERSE.

Wår sår's | låst chām | pion' frōm | hēr hēights | sūr vēy'd,
Wide o'er | thē fiēlds' | ā wāste | of rū | in lāid;
O! Hēaven, | hē cries,' | mý blēd | ing cōun | trý sāvē,
Is thēre | nō hānd | ōn hīgh' | tō shiēld | thē brāve?

And thōugh | dē strūc | tion' swēep | thēse lōve | lý plāins,
Rise, fēl | lōw mēn,' | ōur cōūn | trý yēt | rē māins †
Bý thāt | drēad nāms' | wē wāve | thē swōrd | ōn hīgh,
And swēār | fōr hēr | tō live,' | with hēr | tō die.

Hē sād," | ānd ōn | thē rām | pārt's hēights' | ār rāy'd,
His trūst | ý wār | riōrs' fēw, | büt ūn | dīs may'd.
Firm pāc'd | ānd slōw,' | ā hōr | rid frōnt | thēy fōrm,
Still ās | thē brēeze," | büt drēad | fūl' ās † thē stōrm.

SLI

Lōw mūrm | rīng sōunds' | ā lōng | thē bān | nērs fly,
Rē venge' | ōr dēath,' | thē wātch | wōrd ānd | rē ply.
Thēn pēal'd | thē nōtes,' | ōm nūp | ō tēnt | tō chārm,
And thē | lōud tōc | sín' tōld | thē lāst | ā lārm.

In vāin,' | ā lās! | in vāin.'" | yē gāl | lānt fēw!
Frōm rānk | tō rānk' | yōur vōl | lēy'd thūn | dērs fēw.
Oh! blōod | iēst pic | tūre' in | thē bōok | of time!
Sār mā | tiā fēll,' | ūn wēpt, | with ōut | ā crime!

Fōund nōt | ā gēn' | rōus friēnd,' | ā pity | ing fōc,
Strēngth in | hēr ārms,' | nēr mēr | cy in | hēr wō.
Drōp'd frōm | hēr nērvē | lēss grāsp' | thē shāt | tēr'd spēar.
Clōs'd hēr | brīght ēye,' | ānd cūr'd | hēr hīgh | cā rētr.

Hōpe fōr | ā sēa | sōn' bāde | the wōrld | fare wēll,
And frēe | dōm shriēk'd' | ās Kōs | ci us | nō fall.

II. ANAPÆSTIC, WITH VARIATIONS.

Nôt à *drum*' 7 wās *heard*," 2 nôt à *fūn*' 7 rāl *nōte*, 2
 As his *cōrse*" 7 tō the *rām*' 7 pāt wē *hār* 7 riēd;
 Nôt à *sōl* 7 dīe dīs *chārg*' d' 7 his *fāre* 2 wēll *shōt*,
 O'er the *grāve*" 7 whēre ōur *hē* 7 rō' wē *bū* 7 riēd.

Wē *bār* 2 iēd hīm *dār*k 7 lȳ' āt *dēad* 7 ōf *nīght*; 2
 Thē *sōds*' 2 with ōur *bāy* 7 ōnēts *tūr* 7 nīng;
 Bȳ thē *strūg* 7 glīng *mōon* 2 bēam's' *mīs* 2 tȳ *līght*, 2
 And ōur *lān* 7 tērn's' *dīm* 2 lȳ *būrn* 2 īng.

Nō use 2 lēss *cōf* 2 fin' ēn *clōs*' d 3 his *brēast*, 7
 Nōr īn *shēet*," 7 nōr īn *shrōud*," 7 wē *bōund* 2 hīm;
 Būt hē *lāy*' 7 līke ā *wār* 7 rīōr" *tāk* 2 īng hīs *rēst*, 7
 With hīs *mār* 7 tīal *clōak*' 2 ā *rōund* 2 hīm. 2

Fēw ānd *shōrt*" 7 wēre thē *prāy*' rs' 7 wē *sāid*; 2
 And wē *spōke*" 7 nōt ā *wōrd*' 7 ōf *sōr* 2 rōw;
 Būt wē *stēad* 7 fāstly *gāz*' d' 7 ōn thē *fāce*' 7 ōf thē *dēad*, 7
 And wē *būt* 7 tērly *thōught*' 7 ōf the *mōr* 7 rōw.

Wē *thōught*," 2 ās wē *hōl* 7 lōw'd hīs *nār* 7 rōw *bēd*, 2
 And *smōoth*' d' 2 dōwn hīs *lōne* 7 lȳ' *pīl* 2 lōw,
 Thāt thē *fōe*" 7 wōuld bē *rī* 7 ōtīng' ō 7 vēr hīs *hēad*, 7
 And wē" 2 fār ā *wāy*' 7 ōn thē *bīl* 7 lōw.

Līght lȳ 2 thēy'll *tāl*k' 2 ōf thē *spīr* 7 īt thāt's *gōne*;
 And *ō'er* 2 hīs cōld *āsh* 7 ēs' āp *brāid* 7 hīm;
 Būt *nōth* 2 īng hē'll *rēck*' 7 īf thēy *lēt* 7 hīm slēep *ōn*, 7
 In ā *grāve*' 7 whēre ā *Brī* 7 tōn hās *lāid* 7 hīm.

Būt *hāl*f" 2 ōf ōur *hēa* 7 vȳ *tāsk*' 2 wās *dōne*, 2
 Whēn thē *clōck*' 7 tōld thē *hōur* 7 fōr rē *tīr* 7 īng;
 And wē *hēard*' 7 thē *dīs* 2 tānt *rān* 2 dōm *gūn*, 2
 Thāt thē *fōe*' 7 wās *sūd* 2 dēn lȳ *fīr* 7 īng.

Slōw lȳ 1 ānd *sād* 2 lȳ" wē *lāid* 7 hīm *dōwn*, 2
 Frōm thē *fīeld*' 7 ōf hīs *fāme*" 7 frēsh ānd *gō* 7 rȳ;
 Wē *cār*v'd 2 nōt ā *līne*; 7 wē *rāis*' d 2 nōt ā *stōne*, 7
 Būt *lēft* 2 hīm ā *lōne*' 7 with hīs *glō* 7 rȳ.

III. ANAPÆSTIC AND IAMBIC.

THE SAILOR'S DREAM.

In *slum* 2 bērs of *mid* 7 *night* 7 the *sail* 7 of *bōy* *lay*, 7
 His *hām* 2 mōck hūng *lōose* 7 at the *spōrt* 7 of the *wind*; 7
 Būt, *wātch* 2 wōrn and *wēa* 7 rȳ, 7 his *cāres* 2 *flew* a *wāy*, 7
 And *vīs* 2 iōns of *hāp* 7 *pinēss* 7 *dānc* 7 d 7 of *er* his *mind*. 7

Hē *drēam* 7 d 2 of his *hōme*, 7 of his *dāar* 7 *nātīve* *bōw* 7 rs, 7
 And *plēas* 2 tūres *thāt* *wāit* 7 ēd 7 on *līf* 7 s 7 *mērry* *mōrn*; 7
 While *mēm* 2 7 rȳ *ēach* *scēne* 7 *gāily* *cōv* 7 er 7 d with *flōw* 7 rs, 7
 And *rē* *stōr* 7 d 7 *ēv* 7 rȳ *rōse*, 7 büt *sē* *crē* 7 tēd its *thōrn*. 7

Thēn *fān* 2 cȳ *hēr* *māg* 7 *icāl* 7 *pin* 7 iōns *sprēad* *wīde*, 7
 And *bāde* 2 the *yōung* *drēam* 7 *ēr* 7 in *ēc* 7 *stācȳ* *rīse*; 7
 Nōw, *fār*, 2 *fār* *bē* *kīnd* 7 *hīm*, 7 the *grēen* 7 *wātērs* *glīde*, 7
 And the *cōt* 7 of his *fōre* 7 *fāthērs* 7 *blēss* 7 *ēs* his *ēyes*. 7

The *jēss* 2 *āmīn* *clām* 7 bērs in *flōw* 7 r 7 of *er* the *thātch*, 7
 And the *swāl* 7 *lōw* *chīrps* *swēet* 7 frōm *hēr* *nēst* 7 in the *wāll*, 7
 All *trem* 2 blīng with *trāns* 7 *pōrt*, 7 hē *rāis* 2 *ēs* the *lātch*, 7
 And the *vōi* 7 *cēs* of *lōved* 2 *ōnes* 7 *rē* *plȳ* 7 tō his *cāl*. 7

A *fā* 2 thēr *bēnds* of *er* 7 *hīm* 7 with *lōoks* 7 of *dē* *līght*, 7
 His *chēek* 2 is in *pearl* 7 d 7 with a *mō* 7 thēr 7 s *wārm* *tēar*; 7
 And the *līps* 7 of the *bōy* 7 in a *lōve* 7 *kiss* *ū* *nīte*, 7
 With the *līps* 7 of the *māid* 7 *whōm* his *bōs* 7 *ōm* *hōlds* *dēar*. 7

The *hēart* 2 of the *slēep* 7 *ēr* 7 *bēats* *hīgh* 7 in his *brēast*, 7
 Jōy *quīck* 2 *ēns* his *pūls* 7 *ēs*, 7 his *hārd* 2 *shīps* *sēem* of *er*, 7
 And a *mūr* 7 *mūr* of *hāp* 7 *pinēss* 7 *stēals* 7 thrōugh his *rēst*, 7
 O Gōd! 2 *thōu* *hāst* *blēss* 7 d 7 *mē*, 7 I *āsk* 7 fōr *nō* *mōre*. 7

an

Ah! *whēnce* 2 is *thāt* *flāme* 7 *whīch* *nōw* *būrst* 7 *ōn* his *sīght*? 7
 Ah! *whāt* 2 is *thāt* *sōund* 7 *whīch* *nōw* 7 *lārms* 7 his *ēar*? 7
 'Tis the *līght* 7 *nīng* 7 s *rēd* *glāre*, 7 *pāintīng* *hēll* 7 in the *skȳ*, 7
 'Tis the *crāsh* 7 *īng* of *thūn* 7 *ders*, 7 the *grōans* 7 of the *sphēre*! 7

Hé *springs* 2 fróm his *hām* 7 möck'—hé *flies* 7 tō the *dēck*—7
 A *māze* 2 mént cōn *frōnts* 7 hím' with *im* 7 ā gēs *dire* ; 7
 Wild *winds* 2 ānd mād *wāves* 7 drive the *vēs* 7 sēl ā *wrēck*, 7
 The *māsts* 2 ffly in *splin* 7 tērs, the *clōuds* 7 āre ōn *fire* !

Like *mōunt* 2 āins, the *bil* 7 lōws' trē mēn 7 dōusly *swēll* ; 7
 In *vāin* 2 the lōst *wrēich* 7 cālls ōn *mēr* 7 cý tō *sāve* ; 7
 Un *sēen* 2 hānds ōf *spir* 7 its' āre *ring* 7 ing his *knēll*, 7
 And the *dēath* 7 āngēl *flāps* 7 his brōad *wing* 7 ō'er the *wāve*. 7

O *sāi* 2 lōr bōy ! *wō* 7 tō thý *drēam* 7 ōf dē *light* ! 7
 In *dārk* 2 nēss dīs *sōlves* 7 the gāy *frōst* 7 wōrk ōf *bliss* ; 7
 Whēre *nōw* 2 is the *pīc* 7 tūre : thāt *fān* 7 cý tōuch'd *bright*, 7
 Thý *pār* 2 ēnt's fōnd *prēs* 7 sūre' ānd *lōves* 7 hōntēd *kiss* !

O *sāi* 2 lōr bōy ! *sāi* 7 lōr bōy !' *nōw* 7 ēr ā *gāin* 7
 Shāl *hōme*, 2 lōve, ōr *kīn* 7 dréd, thý *wish* 7 ēs rē *pāy* ; 7
 Un *blēss'd*, 2 ānd ūn *hōn* 7 ōur'd, dōwn *dēep* 7 in the *māin*,
 Füll *māny* 2 ā scōre *fū* 7 thōm' thý *frāme* 7 shāl dē *cāy*. 7

Nō *tōmb* 2 shāl ē'er *plēad* 7 tō rē *mēm* 7 brānce fōr *thēe*, 7
 Or rē *dēem* 7 fōrm ōr *fāmē* 7 frōm the *mēr* 7 cilēss *sūrgē* ; 7
 Būt the *whīte* 7 fōam ōf *wāves* 7 shāl thý *wīnd* 7 ing shēet *bē*,
 And *wīnds* 2 in the *mīd* 7 nīght' 7 ōf *wīn* 7 tēr thý *dirgē*. 7

Ōn ā *bēd* 7 ōf grēen *sēa* 7 flōw'r' thý *limbs* 7 shāl bē *lāid* ; 7
 A *rōund* 2 thý whīte *bōnes* 7 the rēd *cō* 7 rāl shāl *grōw* ; 7
 Ōf thý *fāir* 2 yēl lōw *lōcks* 7 thrēads ōf *ām* 7 bēr bē *māde*, 7
 And *ev* 2 rý pārt *sūit* 7 tō thý *mān* 7 sion bē *lōw*. 7

Dāys, *mōnth*s, 2 yēars, ānd ā 7 gēs, shāl *cīr* 7 clē ā *wāy*, 7
 And *stīll* 2 the vāst *wā* 7 tēr's' ā *bōve* 7 thēe shāl *rōll* ; 7
 Earth *lō* 2 sēs thý *pāt* 7 ron fōr *ev* 7 ēr ānd *āye* ; 7
 O *sāil* 2 ōr bōy ! *sāil* 7 ōr bōy !' *pēace* 7 tō thý *sōul*. 7

NOTE.—Figure 1 denotes a Trochee ; 2 an Iambic ; 3 a Spondee ; and 7 an Anapaestic foot.

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ERRATA.

Page 12; 12 lines from bottom, for *and*, read *or*.

Page 30; bottom line, for *since*, read *hence*.

Page 62; 24 lines from bottom, for *proposition*, read *preposition*.

Page 89; 15 lines from bottom, for *positive*, read *possessive*.

Page 106; 17 lines from bottom, for *of*, read *to*.

Page 104; 4 lines from top, for *clouds*, read *shrouds*.

Other typographical errors may have occurred, which have in this edition escaped the notice of the Author, but it is presumed that they will not materially effect the sense.

RULES.

1. A *Verb* must agree with its *nominative case*, in number and person.

2. *Two* or more *Nouns* or *Pronouns*, in the singular number, connected by *AND*, must have *Verbs*, *Nouns* and *Pronouns* agreeing with them in the *plural* number.

3. The *conjunction disjunctive* has a contrary effect to that of the copulative; for in this instance a *Verb*, *Noun*, or *Pronoun* is always in the *singular* number.

4. A *Noun* of multitude, may have a *Verb*, *Noun* or *Pronoun* agreeing with it of either number.

5. *Pronouns* must agree with their *Nouns* in *gender* and *number*.

7. *Nouns* signifying the same thing, agree in case.

8. Every *Adjective*, and every *Adjective Pronoun*, and *Article*, belongs to a *Noun* expressed or understood.

10. *Nouns* or *Pronouns* in the *possessive case*, are governed by the *Nouns possessed*.

11. *Active Verbs* govern the *objective case*.

12. The *infinitive mood* is governed by *Verbs*, *Nouns*, *Pronouns*, *Participles*, and *Adjectives*.

17. *Prepositions* govern the *objective case*.

18. *Conjunctions* connect the *same moods* and *tenses* of *Verbs* and *cases of Nouns*.

20. A *Noun* or *Pronoun* following *THAN*, *AS*, or *BUT*, is always in the *nominitive case* to some *Verb* understood, or in the *objective* governed, by the *Verb* or *Preposition*.

NEW RULES. 23. All *Nouns* of the *second person* are in the *nominitive independent*.

24. *Nouns* of precise time, weight, measure, distance of place, &c. are put in the *objective case*, without any governing word expressed.



1

2





